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THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,554—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912 3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	...	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10500	...	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	...	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
30th "	MARMORA	10500	...	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	...	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	...	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.	
*Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	7th Feb.	1912
*Elysia	6368	A. Haig	24th "	"
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Mar.	"
Olympia	5124	R.H. Brown, R.N.R.	23rd "	"
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th Apr.	"
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st "	"
*Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	3rd May	"
*Elysia	6388	A. Haigh	17th "	"
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June	"

*" Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	29th Jan.	11 a.m.	‡ via P. D. & C. M.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	1st Feb.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Friday	2nd Feb.	6 a. m.	† direct.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 1st Feb. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Patiala," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 7th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 22nd February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR MALABAR COAST PORTS AND COLOMBO.

S. S. "Muttra" 4644 tons on or about 30th January.

FOR COLOMBO, COROMANDEL COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora" 3269 tons on or about 3rd February

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

29th January, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Ville-de-la Ciotat	6378	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.
Nera	5588	Casanova	14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4146	Mages	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Guionnet	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	6th June 1912.
Salazie	4147	X	4th July 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrain Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Armand Behic	6385	Guionnet	23rd Feb. 1912.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	22nd March 1912.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maganzini	15th Feb. 1912
R. Rubattino	4,580	Piazzoni	15th Mar. 1912.
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maganzini	15th Apr. 1912
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	20th Apr. 1912

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket	Rs. 500*	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

* Inside Cabins Rs. 400 single, and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	10th Feb. 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Mar. "

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission. GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agents throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made to ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,
Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 151. BOMBAY

W. J. K. HEGARTY,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
Delhi
Penang
Puket
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manilla
Cebu
Yloilo
Hongkong
Canton.
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama.
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz. ... Price Rs. 122-8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6.4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view: Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

CHEAPEST & THE BEST.

MR. N. K. STENENSON, of the General Traffic Manager's Office., G. I. P. Ry. Co., says:—I have received the ENLARGEMENT of the PHOTOGRAPH of my little boy and am extremely pleased with it. It has been most carefully and correctly done, and is an exceedingly good enlargement for the low price of Rs. 5 only. I shall shortly be sending you a few more Photographs for enlargement, and will not forget to send you as many of my friends, with their orders. I hope your business every success, which I am sure your work will merit.

FOR PERM. BROM. ENLARGEMENTS.
THERE IS NO BETTER HOUSE IN INDIA.

THAN

THE ENLARGOPHOTE CO.,
Kanta Bldg., 1st Floor, above Sutor & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUEYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA and DUTCH CHEESE, always in Stock.

The House in India for MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES.

PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the best Firms in France, Germany and Italy.

Well matured GREEK WINES and BRANDY, from a First Class distillery and also First Class ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

Our speciality, GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a first class table Wine, at only Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

EXPERIENCE VS. TROPICAL DISEASE.

ASK any "old timer" a good thing for Fever, Ague or Influenza, and he will tell you to get "BATLIWALA'S" His experience has provided that Batliwala's beats the disease.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Ask your dealer for BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Re. 1 each or from

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150° in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150° " "	
Chester	125° " "	
Devoe's	125° " "	
Monkey	125° " "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED "SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET "SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY
THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection:—

CLING PEACHES,
GREEN GAGE PLUMS,
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES,
APRICOTS,
BLACKBERRIES,
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. B KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 29th February, 1912, at 6-30 P.M.

G. ALLAN WILLIAMS,
Hony. Secretary.

Bombay, 27th January, 1912.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CLASSES for instruction in Hand Loom Weaving will be started from the 12th February, 1912. Admission will be limited to the first 18 from amongst the applicants. Preference will be given to sons of bonafide weavers and those who have had some knowledge of Hand Loom Weaving. Applications should be sent through the Collector of the district except in the case of inhabitants of the City of Bombay. The fees will be Rs. 25 for the full course of one year. For further particulars apply to the Principal.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.

No. 9115-1 (A. G.-5.)
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. ARMY DEPARTMENT.

RECRUITING NATIVE ARMY.

THE SERVICES of PENSIONED and discharged sepoys of the Indian Army, REQUIRED for EMPLOYMENT in civil capacities, may be obtained on application to:—

(i) The Recruiting Officers in charge of the following districts:—

Peshawar for Pathans. Rawalpindi for Punjabi Musalmans. Jullunder for Sikhs. Jullundur (Dharmsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras. Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Musalmans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Musalmans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Musalmans.

(ii) The Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places abovementioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of employment, and place at which it is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, *e.g.*, Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

H. N. YOUNG, Captain,
Assistant Secretary to the
Government of India.

Simla, the 23rd January 1912.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

A NEW THROUGH ROUTE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

FROM the 1st of January, 1912, the Northern Express will run from BOMBAY to PESHAWAR via Rutlam, Muttra, Delhi, Bhatinda, Ferozepur Lahore and Rawalpindi to the following timings:—

DOWN JOURNEY.	UP JOURNEY.
Bombay ...Dep. 9-30 p.m.	Peshawar...Dep. 7-55 a.m.
Peshawar...Arr. 10-25 p.m.	Bombay......Arr. 8-20 a.m.

	Hours occupied on journey. H.	M.
Bombay to Delhi	27	30
" " Meerut	29	5
" " Saharanpur	30	59
" " Umballa	32	24
" " Bareilly	32	35
" " Bhatinda	33	21
" " Ludhiana	34	51
" " Ferozepore	34	58
" " Lahore	36	50
" " Kathgodam	37	30
" " Amritsar	37	59
" " Rawalpindi	44	31
" " Peshawar	48	55

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th December, 1911.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ: RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th FEBRUARY 1912 for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorized forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only), must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit, without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government promissory notes, will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office.
Parel, 13th January, 1912.

I AM not responsible for any debts contracted by my son EBRAHIM HAJI AHMED and any person who deals with him will do so at his own risk.

H. AHMED HASSUM,

121, Abdul Rahman Street,
4th January, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, for the year ending 31st March, 1913, for all or any of the following supplies:—

Tender for supplies.	To be delivered into the Office of the Chief Accountant up to ONE P. M. (Bombay Time).
Nos. 1, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, 1F, 1H, 1J, 1M, 2, 3, 4, 9 & 10.	Monday, the 5th February, 1912.
Nos. 1A, 1G, 1I, 1K, 1L, 1N, 1O, 1P.	Thursday, the 8th February, 1912.
Nos. 7, 8, 11, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 36, 52, 53, and 55.	Monday, the 12th February, 1912.
Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 25, 30, 35, 43, 46, 50 and 51.	Thursday, the 15th February, 1912.
Nos. 5, 6, 20, 21, 32, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 54 and 56.	Monday, the 19th February, 1912.

For the supply of	Amount to be deposited with Tender. Rs.	Further deposit on acceptance of Tender.
1. Hardware Tools only	150	As per para 5
1A. Hardware other than tools.	350	do.
1B. Shivchandler's Stores	350	do.
1C. Brushes, Paint, Oil, &c.	50	do.
1D. Crockery, Lampware, Glassware	100	do.
1E. Leather and articles of leather	25	do.
1F. Metals "Brass and Copper,"	35	do.
1G. Iron and Steel	200	do.
1H. Cuttlery	10	do.
1I. Axes, Pick, Spades, Shovels, &c.	75	do.
1J. Plumbers' Stores	75	do.
1K. Harness and Saddlery	35	do.
1L. Miscellaneous articles	300	do.
1M. Petrol Shell Brand	15	do.
1N. Belting Dicks patent	70	do.
1O. Torpaulin Canvas	100	do.
1P. Flower Pots and Pans	175	do.
2. Iron Castings	1,000	Rs. 1,000
3. Timber	500	" 500
4. Timber Benteak and Calicut logs	300	As per para 5
5. Waterproof Coats	100	do.
6. Waterproof Umbrellas	60	do.
7. Oil Kerosine 125°	300	do.
8. Oil Kerosine 150°	250	do.
9. Oil Cocoanut	1,000	do.
10. Oil Castor and Sweet	250	do.
11. Cotton waste white and coloured	150	do.
12. Oils Linseed and Spirit of Turpentine	125	do.
13. Oils mineral, shafting, Lubricating, etc.	200	do.
14. Grease Axle Mineral	100	do.
15. Canvas Europe and Hose	100	do.
16. Canvas Hose 2 1-2 inches	250	do.
17. Hose Flaxen India Rubber Lined 2 1-2 inches	200	do.
18. Gunmetal and Copper Scrap	200	do.
19. Lead Pig	600	do.
20. Lead Sheets and lead Water Pipes	50	do.
21. Tin Block and White Metal	50	do.
22. Iron and Steel Bars and Plates	500	do.
23. Buckets Galvanized	100	do.
24. Hose (Powras Iron) Europe.	50	do.
25. Chain iron	50	do.
26. Firewood and Charcoal	250	do.
27. Brooms Goa and Date	100	do.
28. Baskets Cane and Bamboo	250	do.
29. Leather and Hides.	125	do.
30. India Rubber Sheets and Washers for Morris Couplings	50	do.
31. Soap Europe and country	100	do.
32. Lamps Hurricane & Globes.	25	do.
33. Wick for Lamp and Tape Cotton.	25	do.
34. Nose-strings Cotton for Bullocks	100	do.
35. Smoke Testers	50	do.
36. Shoes and Nails iron for Bullocks and iron washers	200	do.
37. Line Coir	100	do.
38. Rope and rubber band Coir	50	do.
39. Rope Hemp old for torchlights	50	do.
40. Rope Manilla best	25	do.
41. Rope Cotton and Line Log country	25	do.
42. Yarn Spun and Yarn Hemp.	25	do.
43. Paints of sorts	100	do.
44. Paste and Shellac Bengal best	25	do.
45. Tar or Pitch Coal Europe and dammer	100	do.
46. Files Sheffield make of sorts.	25	do.
47. Nails and Screws Iron	25	do.
48. Bolts and Nuts Iron	75	do.
49. Rivets, nuts and Iron Washers	50	do.
50. Packing Karmal	150	do.
51. Packing Asbestos and Tucks' patent	25	do.
52. Pipes and Fittings Galvanized	300	do.
53. Shafts Wooden Bhendy, for picks and powras	25	do.
54. Copper Ball Valves, & levers self-closing and reversible.	50	do.
55. Cloth Dungry	25	do.
56. Cumblees Woollen	150	do.

II. Forms of Tender and Contract may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

III. Tenders should be delivered, duly signed, in the Chief Accountant's Office on the respective dates in sealed covers to be superscribed "1 Supply of Hardware Tools only," "1 A Supply of Hardware other than Tools" and the like.

IV. The deposit accompanying each Tender (without which no Tender will be considered) shall be in cash or public securities and this will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known, or of refusal to sign the Contract. The successful Tenderer will have to pay all charges of whatever nature in connection with the execution of the contract.

V. An additional deposit on contracts, 2, and 3 amounting to Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 500 respectively (as shown above) and 1 to 1P and 4 to 56 a further payment to make up the total deposit equivalent to ten per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the contractors whose Tender may be accepted.

VI. The Municipal Commissioner reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

VII. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Ag. Storekeeper, Bombay Municipality.

Central Stores, Chinchpokli,
Bombay, 26th January, 1912.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

O THE CHEAPEST Old
T PEG McTaggart
WHISKY
B Rs. 29 per Doz. Blend

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY,

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS.
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT SUCCESS LAST NIGHT
AT THE OPENING
OF THE NEW
EDWARDES THEATRE,
KALBADEVI ROAD,
OPPOSITE CHINOY BROS.

THE
ASIATIC CINEMATOGRAPH COMPANY
WILL GIVE
4 PERFORMANCES 4
TO-DAY.

5-30 to 6-30
7-0 to 8
8-30 to 9-30
10-0 to 11-0.
When Tea and Cake or aerated waters will be provided FREE OF CHARGE

ALL THE LATEST
CINEMATOGRAPH
Plays from London by every Mail.

PROGRAMME TO-DAY INCLUDES
Lieut. Daring, R. N.

A most remarkable and sensational Drama, which, with the Englishman's natural patriotic propensities, will hold the audience spellbound from beginning to end, has been produced by the British and Colonial Cinematograph Co. regardless of cost. It contains a real live

PLOT

that is most enthralling and it is only the pluck and unswerving loyalty to his King, of the Heroic LIEUT. of the British Navy that averts a national disaster. While patrolling in the harbour awaiting the departure of HIS MAJESTY, and to keep the course clear, Lieut. Daring espies a suspicious looking boat and on closer inspection finds the occupants are about

TO BLOW UP

the Medina in the harbour. To his horror, at that moment the King's Ship comes into view and it is inevitable that a calamity must occur. Without considering the possibilities, he flings off his coat and dives into the sea and catches the submarine BOMB in his arms as it leaves the boat. At that moment the pinnace arrives and soon the conspirators are in the hands of the Blue-jackets and THEIR MAJESTIES pass safely down the channel on board

H. M. S. MEDINA

HEAVEN'S MESSENGER
a Beautiful Coloured drama.

BROWN BEWITCHED
a Screamingly Funny Trick. Comic.

Gorgeous coloured Views of the Greatest Water fall in the world
The VICTORIA FALLS,
NYANZA.

THE FIRST OF
OUR TWEEDLEDUM SERIES
TWEEDLEDUM and ONE
of his TRICKS.
The New comedian who is already a great favourite.

BABY'S CHUM
an exciting Comedy.

ALL STAR FILMS.
A CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
TWICE A WEEK.
NO TIME WASTED
SHOWING
ADVERTISEMENT SLIDES.

PRICES:

Dress Circle-First 2 Rows	Re. 1.
Family Circle	12 annas
Stalls	Re. 1 and 12 annas.
Pit Stall, 8 annas.—Front Rows	6 annas
Gallery	4 annas.

Boxes Rs. 6 or Single Seats Rs. 2.
All circle and Stall are Separate Tip up Seats made in England.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY RACES.

14TH, 17TH, 19TH, 21ST AND 24TH FEBRUARY, 1912.

OWNERS are reminded that the THIRD and FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE, on TUESDAY, 30th January, 1912.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 23rd January, 1912.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
THE THRILLING FILM DRAMA
CELL NO. 13
see the fight in the MADMAN'S CELL
and
A SPECIAL PROGRAMME OF POPULAR PICTURES.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO BE LET.

"SOMERSET LODGE," Breach Candy, opposite the Swimming Bath, Double storied BUNGALOW, facing the sea, with six rooms and large verandahs. Good stable and Motor accommodation. Please apply to

MR. A. MORITZ.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Princes Street.
LONDON: 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed......£21,000,000.

A BONUS

has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries.

KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.

N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with
RETURN or PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE
is to enjoy the advantages of a perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health, and very soon render them, fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL
is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases, resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous System.
It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and stopping wet dreams.
It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything what a man should have.
PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 pills.
Write to day:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi, Bombay.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
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The leading Banking organ in the East.
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The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
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The leading Advertising medium in the East.

A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.
LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.
COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26, Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—An experienced ACCOUNTANT, for the Punjab National Bank, Ld., Bombay Branch. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to SRI RAM, Manager, Punjab National Bank, Ld., Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers. Box 2693, care of this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9¼ inch by 4¼ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2¼ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 ⅞d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
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A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations. are added in the second year.

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NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
※ THERAPION ※
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
A Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY, No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sets of drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, tiled top teapoys and jardineers, single and double almyrahs, partition screens, dinner wagons, cupboards, chairs, teapoys, phonographs and records, iron-safes, &c.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 " " shigram.
1 " " victoria.
By order of the concerned—
1 D'Dion 2 cylinder, 12 horse power 8 seated motor-car, side entrance, with hood lamp &c. recently painted, in very good working order.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 12th February next at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), at their Rooms the effects of the late Amratlal Chunilal, such as cupboard, clock, pictures, books, wearing apparels, copper and brass pots, etc.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property situate at 3rd Kamatipura Lane outside the Fort of Bombay.

Under the directions of Laxmibai, daughter of Chimnabai alias Chimna or Suama, widow of Nagoo Krishnaji Posati, Jaichand Hirachund, and Keshavram Jaduram the present Trustees of an Indenture of Trust dated the 10th day of December, 1906, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY the 14th day of February, 1912, at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.), in the afternoon the following landed property:

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at 3rd Kamatipura Street containing by admeasurement $84\frac{5}{9}$ square yards made up of 2 adjoining pieces respectively admeasuring $42\frac{3}{9}$ and $42\frac{2}{9}$ square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3577 and 3577, New Nos. 10311 and 10312, Old Survey Nos. 3154 and 3154 and New Survey Nos. 3913 and 2/3913 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 1300 (1) and (2) and Street Nos. 148—150 and bounded as follows,—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Shunker Chinoo Foolmally on or towards the west by the House of Ragoo Babajee on or towards the north by the Kamatipura 3rd gully and on or towards the south by sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Madhowji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, attorneys for the said Trustees at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th January, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th inst, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed, to sell by Public Auction, at 13, Watson's Annexe, near Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, by Roberts and others, rich glass, crockery and platedware dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters, table, hanging and hall lamps, carpets, drawing-room sofas, and chairs, sweet-tone cottage piano one miniature slate, billiard table with balls, cues and marking board single and double bedsteads, clothes and gown, almyrahs, dressing, chest-of-drawers, rich pictures, teapoys, utensils, etc., etc., the property of W. King, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS OF ART.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Oil Paintings, Water Colours, Engravings etc.

On THURSDAY the 1st proximo at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, next door to Messrs. King and Co., one lot of very valuable historical and classical oil paintings, water colours, engravings, etchings, photogravure, chromos facsimile reproductions etc. etc., by eminent artists in rich frames.

The above pictures are very strongly recommended to lovers of arts and also to persons who have to furnish their palaces and bungalows artistically.

Catalogues will be published and the above is now on view.

On FRIDAY, the 9th proximo, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort next to Critorian Restaurant (Markar's Building) top floor, the very valuable and artistic design house, hold furniture by Robert and Devji Kanji Breslaur and others containing dining table, chairs, sideboard, Robert-made neatly design artistic drawing-room, suit, book-cases, screens, table and teapoys, bent wood sofa, and rocking chair, iron and brass bedstead, chest-of-drawer, sofa, dressing and wash-hand tables cloth and govern presses, almyrahs, 1 lot solid silverware, containing cord cases, bowls, tubes, centerpiece and gold button 1, 8 day 18K. solid gold pocket watch in good order, singing Canary in cage, 1 large aviory, worth birds, curtains, chucks, carpets, Singapore 1 cane chairs, ice box, rich ornaments, medicine chest figures, Remington typewriter, Marcks & Co. clock, hanging and table lamps, solid brass Hall telescopic lamp, chissamatting cooking pots and many other household articles &c. &c. the property of an European gentleman, the above furniture is neatly made and very little used and worth burying it.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th January, 1912.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the third floor of Forbes Building, opposite the Telephone Building in Home Street, Fort, the very valuable and handsome artistic designed black and teak household furniture, by Breslauer and others, consisting of drawing, dining, office and bedroom furniture, such as silk tapestry lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets chiffoniers, cottage pianoforte by S. Rose & Co., telescopic dining table, and chairs, mirrored dumbwaiter, whatnot, office writing table, American book cases, single and double panel and mirror door almyrahs, English bedroom suite consisting of mirrored zundah almyrah, dressing and wash-hand tables, English safe on stand iron cots with curtains and mattresses, valuable carpets, Singapore cane furniture, valuable table ornaments, oil paintings and engravings, rich glass, crockery and platedware, etc., etc., the property of H. Wengle, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 29th January, 1912.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House. Outram Road, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
Capital paid up...............Gold $ 3,250,000,00
RESERVE FUND and undivided profits...............Gold $ 3,566,083,58
LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Peking.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
San Francisco.
Mexico.
Panama.
Colon.
Empire.

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)...............Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)...............Rs. 28,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Autung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tieling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
CALLED UP	£400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

Under the direct and immediate patronage of

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE KING-EMPEROR.

MONDAY, 29TH January, 1912.

The most delightful place of entertainment in Bombay "always merry and bright."

TO-DAY, Special Purdah Day.

From 5 to 7-30 p.m. Admission 8 annas.

From 8 p.m. Open to the public at the reduced RATE OF 4 ANNAS.

Loan Exhibits,	The Mountain Railway,
Arts and Crafts,	The Joy Wheel,
Old Bombay,	The House of Nonsense,
Church Gate,	The Brooklyn Cake Walk,
&c., &c.	&c., &c.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, 30th January.

INDU PRAKASH DAY.

Special Attractions and Reductions.

Fireworks, Stadium performances, etc.

SATURDAY, 3rd February.

Second great Carnival Night.

SPECTACULAR DANCING.

FANCY DRESS DANCE.

Procession of decorated Carriages and other Vehicles.

Lancers by Chessmen, Pack of Cards, etc., etc.

A night of unlimited Gaiety.

SUNDAY, 4th February.

GRAND WRESTLING DISPLAY.

From 4 p. m. to 6 p. m. A wonderful display of Human Strength.

Gamun Baliwala, Labhu Lohar, Many others. Watch for further details.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, JAN. 26.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 27.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 1-4		1-4
3 do. Rentes ...	95 1-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan...	93 3-4	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	64 3-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	25 9-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	26 1-2		1-16
do. in New York ...	57 3-4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·27 1-2	01	
do. at Berlin...	20·53	1-2	
do. at New York...	4·87 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p.c. 21st Sept	since	
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight.	3 5-8	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 5-16	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8	1-8	
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 5-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	3 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ...77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 31-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by China selling

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Bills on Bombay Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Bills on Madras Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1-8d.

Transfers on Madras Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s 4 5-32d.

Transfers on Calcutta ...Rs. 20,00,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

Under date January 6th 1912. The Bank of England advises the following —

"The sum of £35,000 has been set aside for the crown agents for the colonies on account of Straits Settlement Note Guarantee Fund. Gold portion."

The Bombay mails of the 13th instant arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 24th.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£100,000
Bar Gold to Bombay	£210,000
Sovereigns to Bombay	£260,000
Silver to Colombo	£ 3,000
Silver to Shanghai	£140,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Unchgd. Good business done.

Futures ... Steady.

Manchester Firm and very active.

Total Sales ... 12,000 Bales.

Sold on Speculation and for Export 2,500 „

Imports ... 46,000 „

Mid-Americans ... 5·50 unchgd

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 3-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May	May-June.
5·32 +03	5·33 +04	5·36 +03	5·39 +04	5·41 +04

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·42 +04	5·43 +04	5·42 +04	5·38 +02

New York official noon call March 9·51 ; May 9·69.

New Orleans 10 a.m. March 9·76 ; May 9·85.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	85,000
Receipts at „ last year ...	44,000
Exports to Great Britain ...	14,000
Exports to Continent ...	45,000
Spot Cotton— ...	9·70+05

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·41 —12

Futures—Month of May 9·57—13

Advanced on firm southern spot market and improved demand and declined on longs unloading.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ... 9 3-4 +1-16

Futures month of Mar. ... 9·71—05

Futures month of May ... 9·80—04

Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports	346,000
Do. exports to Great Britain	112,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	160,000
Do. do. to Japan	24,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	1,315,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	818,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

	Bales.
Total actual Exports	14,000
do Forwarded	89,000
do Imports	138,000
do Stocks	962,000
Stock of Cotton in London	2,660

Liverpool, Jan. 27.

Tone Dhooties ... Fair demand it higher rates.

Tone Shirtings ... ... Do. Do.

Weft American "54" ... 10 1-4

Weft Egyptian "80" ... 15 7-8

Tone Cloths ... Good enquiry at full rates.

Tone Yarns ... Firm. Moderate business

Weft Egyptian "32" ... 10 1-2

Twist "36" ... 9 3-8

Twist "42" ... 10 3-4

Twist American "60" ... 13 1-2

Twist Egyptian "60" ... 15 1-2

Twist Egyptian "80" ... 19 1-2

40s Banner Mill Twist ... 9 5-8

Geo Mayall's Yarn 9 5-8

F. G. F. Tinnevelly c i f L'pool 5 1-3 unchgd.

Buyers or Sellers ... ... Nominal

Months ... ... March-April

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...38 1-4 unchgd

Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.

Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Sellers.

Wheat White Karachi ... 38 1-4 unchgd

Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.

Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.

Wheat Red Karachi ... ...37 3-4 unchgd

Do Months—Jan.—London—Nominal.

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 37 3-8 unchgd

Do. Month—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers —Quiet.

Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... 37 1-8

Do. Months—Feb —Sellers. Quiet.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 37 1-4 unchgd

Do Months ... ... Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

Victorian ... ...

Do Months ... ... Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

New South Wales ... ...

Do Months ... Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ...Nominal.

Do. Months— ... .

Do. Name of Ports— ... .

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.

Do. Months— ......

Do. Name of Ports.— ......

Brown Cawnpore ...46 1-2 unchgd

Do. Months—Mar.-May.

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...68 3-4 +1-4

Do. Months—Feb-Mar.

Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone—Firm.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata] ...62 1-2 + 1-2

Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

£ 6-16-3—0-0-9—Jan.-Feb.—Hull—Sellers Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 13 7-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... ... 4·7 unchgd Jan.—Value—Quieter

METALS—

Copper Braziers ... £ 73 1-2—1-2

Yellow Metal ... d 6 9-16—1-16

Standard Copper G M B ... £ 61 15-16—3-16

Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp ... 5 2 6

Iron corrugated sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool 11-5-0.

Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India 6-1-3.

FREIGHT—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay ...12·9 Value.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 18 6 unchgd

Do. Months of Shipment...Feb.-Mar.—Sellers.

Tone—Very Quiet—Nominal.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Nominal.

Do Months of Shipments ... .

German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 15 1—1-2

Months of Shipments ... Feb.—Sellers

Tone—Quiet-Only small business.

E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 19-11 1-4—3-4

Months of Shipments ... Apr-Aug. Sellers

Tone—Quiet. Prices slightly easier.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...16 3—unchgd —Value.

Month of Shipments ... Feb.

Tone—Quiet.

Java Sugar—Quiet and little doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [27TH JAN. 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
20 Boxes Sovs	15,00,000	Port Said	Hongkong Bank
1 Parcel Silver	60	London	do
164 Bars Silver..	3,00,000	do	Yokohama Bank
82 Bars Silver ..	1,50,000	do	Eastern Bank
233 Bars Silver.	3,75,000	do	Chartered Bank
327 Bars Silver.	5,51,800	do	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 25th Jan., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	55	64,491
B B and C I Railway ...	23	26,907

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-8d. T. T., 1s. 4 5-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 11-32d. to 3-8 for 3 months' sight credits. Being mail day there has been little fresh business offering. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 5-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32 March
Do. do France	...172 1-4
Do. do Marks	...140
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...141 3-4
Shanghai „	...189 3-4
Japan „	...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 95 1-2 for Cash and the First Settlement and has fluctuated slightly during the day, closing as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote:—

Cash ... ... Rs. 95 9 0 buyers.

1st Settlement... ... „ 95 9 0 „

2nd ... ... „ 95 11 0 Sellers.

BULLION:—

Yesterday ready silver in London closed unchanged at 26 9-16 while for delivery in two months the rate was 1-16 lower at 26 1-2. New York was unchanged at 57 3-4. The local market has been steady and rates are as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ... ... Rs 23 15 0

Australian „ ... ... „ 23 15 0

Sovereigns „ ... ... „ 15 0 0

Silver Ready ex duty ... ... „ 67 2 0

„ 1st Settlement ... „ 67 2 0

„ 2nd Settlement ... „ 67 6 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The market opened quiet but steady rates in some cases being quoted a trifle higher. There has however been little business doing for forward delivery as, at the moment, whether buyers nor sellers are anxious to make engagements. Closing prices are as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate and rates are unchanged.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ... ... Rs. 274 March

Good M G Broach ... „ 265 1-2 „

Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat „ 266 „

Fine M G Nagpur ... ... „ 264 „

Fine M G Dhamangaon ... „ 260-1 „

Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola... „ 258 „

Fine M G Khandeish ... „ 247 „

F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... „ 237 „

Fine M G Bengal ... ... „ 251-2 „

F. G. H. G. Bengal ... ... „ 235 „

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The maket is steady as under.

Ready ... Rs. 13 0 0 B T

April.-May ... „ 11 15 6 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet but steady. We Quote:—

Brown Delhi A.-M. ... „ 8 2 6 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 56 0 0

Ready White Gulburga ... „ 56 0 0

Red Jubbalpore ... „ 51 0 0

Black Kutni ... „ 47 8 0

Yellow Hingunghat ... „ 58 8 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 11 4 0 B. T.

Forward ... ... Rs. 11 5 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 35 8 0

Forward ... „ 7 2 0 B.T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready. ... ... Rs 26 0 0

GROUNDNUTS —

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold... ... ... Rs. 42 4 0

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet.

Ready ... Rs. 7 0 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 3 0 B. T.

„ Delhi A.-M. ... „ 5 6 0 „

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,762 1-2
Bank of India	66 1-2
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	51 1-2

MILLS.

Central India S & W Co... ...	1,915
David	411 1-4
Kohinoor	730
Manockji Petit	2,632 1-2
Standard	1,122 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	150
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	178
Bombay S N Co Ord.	280
Colaba Land and Mill	1,240
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17
Treacher & Co	490

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	512 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	15,324 bales
Wheat	30,642 cwts.
Linseed	771 „
Rapeseed	46 „
Gingellyseed	11,040 „
Poppyseed	29 „
Groundnuts	4,622 „
Castorseed	8,786 „
Rice	66,035 „
Myrabollams	2,799 „
Cottonseed	25,982 „
Mowraseed	102 „
Gram	5,202 „
Joowar	976 „
Maize	605 „

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, JAN. 20.] [BOMBAY, JAN. 21.

FINANCIAL

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	77 5-16	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	95 1-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94 3-4	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	84 3-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	26 9-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence...	26 9-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	57 3-4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·26 1-2		01
do. do. at Berlin...	20·52 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-2		
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight...	21st Sept 3 9-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 1-4		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4		1-8
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 5-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 31-32.

Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Steady fair demand

Futures ... Steady.

Total Sales ... 10,000 a

Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,000

Imports ... 28,000 „

Mid-Americans ... 5·53+03

Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 1-4+1-16

a including late yesterday, 4,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June
5·29 —03	5·29 —04	5·32 —04	5·35 —04	5·37 —04

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·39 —03	5·39 —03	5·38 —04	5·35 —03

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	44,000
Receipts at U. S. last year ...	......
Exports to Great Britain ...	7,000
Exports to Continent ...	21,000
Spot Cotton— ...	9·65—05

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·42+01

Futures—Month of May 9·57—unchgd

Advanced on favourable cotton good situation and declined on unfavourable financial conditions and Wall Street selling.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton ... 9 3-4 unchgd

Futures—Month of March ... 9 76 +05

Do. do May ... 9·84 +04

Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales.
Total in Sight ...	10,650,000 } multilated.
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	387,000
East Indian do ...	65,000
American do ...	4,822,000
Other do ...	59,000
Total Sales ...	73,000
East Indian sales ...	100
Total Speculation ...	8,000
Do. Exportation ...	6,000
East Indian Export ...	......
Do. Indian Stock ...	6,000
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	300
Do. Actual Exports ...	......
Do. Week's Imports ...	......
Do. Speculation ...	......
Americans Afloat ...	450,000
East Indian ...	1,000
Total afloat ...	292,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... 38 1-4

Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.

Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Sellers.

Wheat White Karachi ... 38 1-4

Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.

Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.

Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 3-4

Do. Months—Jan. London-Nominal.

Tone—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ... 37 1-4 Jan.—Sellers—Quiet.

Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ... 37 1-8 Feb.—quiet.

Do. Months— ......

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... ...37 1-4 Jan.—Sellers.

Victorian ... ... Jan.

New South Wales ... ... Jan.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ...Nominal.

Do. Months— ... .

Do Name of Ports— ... .

Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ...Nominal.

Do. Months— ......

Do. Name of Ports.— ......

Brown Cawnpore ... 46 1-2

Do. Months—Mar.-May

Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Tone—Dull.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 68 1-4

Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone—Easier.

Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 62 1-4

Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed ... £ 6-15-0 Jan.Feb.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... ... 14 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 4·7 1-2 Jan.—Value—Quieter.

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags ... 19

Do. Months of Shipment ...Feb.-Mar.—Value.

Tone—Firm very little offering.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... Nominal.

Do. Months of Shipments ... .

German Beet-root 88 p. c. ...15 4—Sellers.

Months of Shipments ...Feb.

Tone—Firm, only small business.

E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ...19·11 1-4

Months of Shipments Apr.-May—Sellers.

Tone—Steady, nothing doing.

Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay 16·3—Value.

Months of Shipments ...Jan.

Tone—Firmer.

Java Sugar—Firmer with moderate business.

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—26 bales wool, C Nanjee ; 117 casks skins, Nizamuddin and Co ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 230 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—520 cwts myrabollams, L Pragjee.

FOR HULL.

Benbrook s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, G Jetha and Co ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, W Blythe and Co ; 1,020 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimjee ; 12,000 cwts cottonseed, L Pragjee.

Hidalgo s—8,000 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanjee ; 5,544 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels —4 pots rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy ; 330 bales cotton, H E Bose and Son ; 2 pots rosa oil, Baner and Krause ; 200 cwts olibanum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Benbrook s—750 tons manganese ore, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 1,500 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

Rysbergen s—172 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

Chupra s—1,000 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co ; 1,000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Newby Hall s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co ; 2,340 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

FOR MIDLESBRO.

Hidalgo s—1,250 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—100 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—175 bales cotton, L Devsi and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Annie Rickmers s—4,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—81 cwts sharkfins, A Chagla and Co ; 28 cases condiment, M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 97 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 5 cwts ivory, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—241 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Banca s—450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,820 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 697 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha ; 180 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Banca s—200 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha ; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 600 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Banca s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Banca s—603 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha ; 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VANCAUVER.

Assaye s—50 cases condiments, F Nowroji.

FOR COLOMBO.

Assaye s—100 bales cotton, A Habibbhoy.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W.

BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 29th January.

30. Strength—The undermentioned members having joined the Corps is taken on the strength and posted as follows :—

No 1438 Gunner A E Cordwell No 1 Company No 1 Sub Division.

31. Duties.—Orderly Sergeants for the week ending Sunday, 4th Feb.

No 1 Company Sergt H. E. Gubbins.

No 2 Company Sergt H. B. Graveston.

32 Parade.—Tuesday 30th January 1912.

The E. E. Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m., on Tuesday 30th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for Search Light Manning.

33. Parade—Tuesday 30th instant.

Mechanical Dial numbers and D R F Specialists parade at Head Quarters at 7-30 a. m. for Instruction in mechanical Dial under the Adjutant Officers in Bombay are also requested to attend.

Dress :— Plain Clothes.

34. Parades.—Saturday, 3rd February 1912.

No 1 and 2 Companies, Gun Drill and Fire Discipline at Mahaluxmi Battery.

All members detailed for practice on Sunday 4th January are especially requested to attend this parade.

Parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p. m.

Train will leave Colaba at 4-40 and Church Gate at 4-45 p. m. Cyclists proceed direct to the Battery.

Sunday 4th Feb. 1912 :—

No 1 and 2 Companies Training Instructional Practice from Mahaluxmi Battery. Each Company will fire a series of 12 Rounds. Parade at Mahaluxmi at 9-30 a. m. Train will leave at Colaba at 8-35 a. m. and Church Gate at 8-40 a. m. Cyclists proceed direct to Battery.

The B C No 1 Company to Report "Ready for Action" by 10 0 a.m.

Dress :—Khaki and Helmets.

Light refreshments will be provided.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.

Adjt. B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ASHTON—January 4, at Sargodha, the wife of H F Ashton, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a daughter.

DEATH.

JOHNSTONE—January 16, at Amballa City, Civil Lines, Eustace Martin Johnstone, eldest son of the late Major M F Johnstone, Military Works, from heart disease, in his 50th year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m. Exhibition Cinematograph, continuous performance.

Skating Rink. Practice session 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m. ; night session (Saturday) 9-30 to 11-30.

Maxim : "Too much caution prevents a business man from achieving success."— Henry Clews.

CHARITY CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.—In aid of the Dr. Masina Hospital, a charity concert was held in the Town Hall, on Saturday evening and was well patronised. The programme included several items of Indian vocal and instrumental music, and many young Parsi ladies and gentlemen played items of European music on the piano, mandoline and violin.

CIRCLE LITTERAIRE BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT.—The silver jubilee of the Circle Litteraire Bibliotheque Dinshaw Petit was celebrated in the Rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association on Saturday evening. An interesting programme of vocal and instrumental music, and of recitations in French was gone through and highly appreciated by the guests.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Assaye" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, the 31st instant. Parcel mail, for China closes at the G. P. O. at same hour. Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. "Itria" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Saturday Feb. 3. A supplementry mail will be closed at 6-30 p.m., on Sunday, Feb. 4.

A DEAD BODY FOUND.—Some time ago a prow of fishermen went out fishing at a place called Aghashi in the Thana District. The prow was subsequently reported to have capsized, and eight men drowned. On Friday, police havaldar 397 G. was patrolling the sea-shore at Worli, when near the Worli Post Office, he found the dead body of a male lying on the sea-shore. The body was eaten away. It is believed to be the body of one of the fishermen drowned at Agashi.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

AT the G. T. Hospital, Bombay, on Sunday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Sebastian Manuel Deesa (45) a tailor, who was knocked down and killed by a motor-car belonging to Mr. Shariff Dewji Kanji and driven by one Mahomed Piran. Inspector Spiers and Sub-Inspector P. J. Lenehan led the evidence ; while Mr. S. G. Velinkar Barrister-at-Law, appeared for Mr. Kanji, and Mr. Visaji F. Visaji pleader, for Mahomed Piran. The evidence showed that about half-past eight o'clock on Saturday evening the motor-car was being driven along Esplanade Road with a victoria on its left side. As they came near the Exhibition, the deceased crossed the road in front of the victoria and while he was going past in front of the motor-car, he was caught by the left mud guard, knocked down and dragged a few paces. The car was at once stopped, and the deceased was taken to the hospital, where it was found that some of his ribs on the right side had been broken. He died two hours later. Evidence was also given to the effect that car was going at an ordinary pace and was on the right side of the road. The horn was blown, but the deceased got confused. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you allow me through your paper to put briefly before the Mussalmans, the work done so far in connection with the Moslem University, and what remains still to be accomplished. I had originally proposed that we should collect a crore of rupees, that in my opinion no great University—worth the name would need less than that sum. However, to make a modest beginning, I appealed to my brother Moslems for a sum of twenty lakhs. Later on that sum was raised to 25 lakhs. But, when the members of the Constitution Committee under the presidentship of my friend, the Hon. Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad met the Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler and other Government officials' at Simla, and went carefully through details, they came to the conclusion that we would need at least 35 lakhs.

The work was kept up throughout the whole year and the promises up to now amount to 37 lakhs, out of which 26 lakhs have been collected, and 11 lakhs are still outstanding. Many parts of India still remain to be worked up, and I have no doubt that with persistent efforts we shall easily reach the total of half a crore. What I beg of my co-religionists is that they should now see to the immediate realization of the promises. Most of the bigger donations from the generous Ruling Princes have already come in. Smaller donations must be realized immediately and if our workers in all parts of India put it plainly to the subscribers, how much depends on each donor, I feel sure they will willingly make the necessary sacrifices. The Hon. Sir Harcourt Butler, who has great sympathies with us, and our great scheme, went out of his way to announce in his speech in Urdu at Delhi. "Show us 35 lakhs and take your University." I firmly believe that we would have collected this sum by this time, if it was not, that our attentions were distracted owing to the very unfortunate happenings in Tripoli and Persia. I appeal to my co-religionists in all parts of India to make the slight effort that is needed now.

We shall shortly be approaching the Government to request it, after final consultation with our Constitution Committee, to pass the Moslem University Act at the Calcutta, Sessiong, but before we do so, we must realize another 9 lakhs.

I should like to remind my people that we have other important work to look to. When we have got the funds, we have got to build up our University. We shall shortly have to send out to study in Europe some of our best and brilliant students, so that on their return, they could take up the lecturing work along with European professors. We have also to design and build our lecture rooms, students and staff quarters and other necessary buildings. We cannot start our work, unless we have collected the 9 lakhs, and I have every hope that within a fortnight we shall do so.

In the end, I take this opportunity of expressing my entire agreement with all that H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner said at Calcutta. We Mussalmans are thakful to His Highness for his sympathies and heartily wish success to the Hindu University scheme, and pray to God that both these great Universities may come into existence soon to build a glorious future for our mother country India.

AGA KHAN.

Bombay, 26th January, 1912.

A public meeting of Mahomedans has been convened to-day at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Hall of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, when H. H. the Aga Khan will deliver a speech, explaining the work of the Mahomedan University as done so far, and what remains to be done.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Degree of Commerce.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held on Saturday, in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

OLDEST MEMBER OF THE SENATE.

The Vice-Chancellor, at the outset, desired to express the Senate's sense of congratulations to Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, on the high honour recently conferred upon him by H. M. the King-Emperor. In conferring that degree on Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, His Majesty had honoured not only him, but the whole world of Oriental scholarship in general, and this University in particular, of which he had been the most valued member. Sir Ramkrishna was also the oldest member of the Senate.

Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar replied to the Vice-Chancellor's speech, thanking the Senate for the kind regard shown him.

RE-ELECTION OF THE REGISTRAR.

Principal R. P. Pranjpe moved that Mr. Fardunji M. Dastur be re-elected University Registrar for a further period of two years.

The mover said the Senate were fortunate in having such an efficient Registrar as Mr. Dastur, and it was a significant fact that some time ago when a proposal had been brought forward they refused to look for a whole time Registrar, for they knew that Mr. Dastur though not a whole time Registrar did his work better than a full-time man was likely to do.

The Vice-Chancellor after referring to the services of the Registrar, said he congratulated not so much Mr. Dastur as himself (the speaker) for the services he had rendered him in the capacity of a Registrar.

The motion, which was seconded, was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Dr. H. Mann moved that the renominated and newly nominated Fellows be assigned to Faculties as under : Sir R. G. Bhandarkar (Arts) ; the Hon'ble Sir P. M. Mehta (Arts and Law) ; the Hon'ble Dr. T. B. Nariman (Medicine) ; Sir Balchandra Krishna, (Medicine) ; Lieutenant L. F. Childe, (Medicine) ; the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Gokhale (Arts) ; Mr. D. F. Mulla (Arts and Law) ; M. G. O. Bhate, (Arts) ; Dr. H. N. Allen, (Engineering) ; the Rev. A. Ailinger (Arts) ; Major T. S. Novis, (Medicine) ; Major W. H. Dickinson, (Medicine;) the Hon'ble, Mr. Lalubhoy Samaldas, (Arts) ; Mr. Ali Akbar, (Engineering) ; Mr. A. C. W. Fosbery (Engineering); Mr. S. G. Burrow, (Arts) ; and Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, (Arts).

The motion was carried.

POONA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Senate considered the following letter dated 28th November, 1911, from the Principal of the Poona Agricultural College: "I have the honour to bring to your notice the disorganization in the work of this College resulting from the holidays consequent on the visit of His Majesty the King-Emperor to India. The days from December 2nd to 12th inclusive have been declared public holidays, and this means a curtailing of the second term of the present year by ten days. I have, therefore, the honour to request you to move the Syndicate, to declare that the term shall end on January 31st, instead of on January 22nd, 1912, as per the Calendar, other arrangements as to University Agricultural Examinations, etc., being unaffected by this change."

Dr. Mann moved, as recommended by the Syndicate—"That notwithstanding anything contained in General Regulation No. 146, the Second Term in Engineering for the year 1911-12, in so far as it relates to the Agricultural students, shall end on the 31st January; this resolution to have retrospective effect."

The motion was carried.

DEGREE OF COMMERCE.

Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar moved as recommended by the Syndicate—(i) That a new Degree, to be designated the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce, be instituted in the Faculty of Arts, and that the syllabus of studies for the Degree be approved and adopted. (ii) That the Syndicate be requested to frame and submit to the Senate regulations regarding the dates, fees and other details in connection with the examinations for the said Degree.

Mr. Aiyar, in moving the proposition said :—In commending the proposition to the acceptance of the Senate, I hope that the present attempt to open out fresh careers for our graduates will receive the hearty support of the Senate. Various attempts have been made by the advocates of higher commercial education during the last 12 years to enlist public sympathy and support, and care has been taken not to rush the scheme in advance of public opinion. This delay of over 10 years in bringing up a definite scheme before the Senate, has proved beneficial to the cause, as it has given enough time to secure the sympathy and support of the University Syndicate, the Educational Department, and the European and Indian merchant princes.

After giving a history of the question, Mr. Aiyar referred to the syllabus. He said : "Briefly put candidates for the Bachelor of Commerce Degree will have to study one year in the Previous Class along with the Arts students, and will then have to study for 3 years in a Commercial College affiliated to the University. They will be required to pass 2 examinations, viz., the Intermediate Examination in Commerce at the end of their first year in a Commercial College, and their Final Examination at the end of their course. At the Intermediate Examination, all the subjects are compulsory, while at the Final Examination, all subjects except the Voluntary Group are compulsory. The compulsory course provides for a sufficient grounding in English and in Economics, as well as in such portions of Business Law and General Business Knowledge as are required for all Departments of Business. The Voluntary Groups for the Degree Examination provide for specialization as (1) Bankers, (2) Accountants and Auditors, and (3) Actuaries. For practical business purposes, specialization to a larger extent in certain departments of business than is provided for in our present curricula for the Degree will be required. This further specialization may later on be provided for, after this scheme has been worked for some time, by instituting an Honors Examination in Commerce as a Master's Degree". It only now remains, Mr. Aiyar said, to refer to two more aspects of this question, viz., whether the necessary provision for teaching this course will be made at an early date, and whether the Commercial College that may be established will attract enough students.

Mr. Aiyar further said : "To my knowledge, large donations are waiting to be offered after the Senate finally resolves to institute a Degree in Commerce. I feel confident that before the year is out and before our esteemed Governor, Sir George Clarke, hands over charge, final arrangements for the establishment of a well-staffed and well-equipped University College of Commerce will be completed. Naturally, donors are chary of finally announcing their donations, before the Senate resolves to institute a Degree. From my experience of Commercial schools and classes in Bombay, I may assure Members of the Senate, that there will be no dearth of students in the new College, as I know of under-graduates and graduates of Bombay, incurring much heavier expenditure and going to England at their own cost for the professional examinations in Accountancy and Actuarial Science."

Professor O. V. Muller supported Mr. Aiyar's motion. He said any one who visited the Elphinstone College in the afternoon would find that the three largest classes there were crowded by students reading for the L. L. B. The students said this was the only thing they could do. Hence if the best brains of the country were to be turned into lawyers, how, Mr. Muller asked, could the country advance commercially and industrially. Many under-graduates who had gone to seek a job at mercantile offices had been sent back because they could not write a decent commerical letter.

After some further discussion, Mr. Aiyar's motion was put to the vote and carried.

"A stitch is time saves nine" in a proverb which applies more, than to anything else, to motor tyres. Car owners who take care of their tyres, fill up cuts with a quick drying cover paste and entrust the repair of their covers and tubes to reliable firms, will, given careful driving, obtain a surprising amount of work out of their tyres. Especially with regard to repairs, the greatest caution is necessary, as tyres are sooner spoiled than mended if indifferently repaired. The Continental Tyre Co. has installed works of their own in Bombay, in charge of workmen from the Company's home establishment and the motorists cannot do better than to send all their defective-covers and tubes for repair or report to "The Continental Tyre Works", Bombay, (Byculla Station) either direct or through any recognised Motor Dealer in India, Burma and Ceylon.

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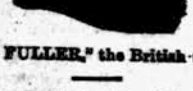

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There is no question about this. The Balm is no experiment—for years and years it has been the world's best remedy for aches and pains.

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The ideal, natural, positive remedy for that tired feeling.
Gives a good appetite, makes you strong. Makes you feel good and look good.
Makes rich, red blood.
Builds up run down systems, increases vital force, clears mentality.
Corrects all faults of stomach, blood, liver and bowels.
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For workers or thinkers.
For students and the aged.
A very pleasant medicine that any one can take.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Barrington Court 2,833 tons, Captain H. S. Williams, sailed on Saturday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister 3,064 tons Captain F. Makepeace, sailed on Saturday for Cochin and with the same botton cargo.

The Hall Line steamer Newby Hall 2,840 tons Captain F. W. Parker sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Angus 2,319 tons, Captain J. B. Drakers sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Bezwada 3,270 tons, Captain J. G. Kelner, arrived here on Saturday from Maulmein January 7, with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Nadir 2,041 tons, Captain R. White arrived here on Saturday from Calcutta January 7, with a general cargo.

The steamer Hymittus 2,985 tons Captain R. Wills arrived here yesterday from Calcutta January 12, with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons Captain W. C. Morrison, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Busreh, January 20 via Karachi and Kathiawar coast ports with a general cago and 7 cabin and 98 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and 51 cabin and 273 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oceana, 3,507 tons, Captain O. Jones, sailed on Saturday, for London with English mails a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Palamcotta. 2,207 tons Captain H. M. Cutbush sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Washington 2659 tons Captain C. Stege arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday evening from Kustenji December 31 with a cargo of kerosine oil.

The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Mansuri 2121 tons Captain P. H. Gore arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Jedah January 14 with a general cargo and specie and 613 pilgrims. During the voyage seven deaths occurred from old age and there are seven cases of small-pox on board.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lalpoora 2124 tons Captain H. Siematt arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Calcutta December 12 via coast ports with a general cargo and 32 passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Axenfels, 2732 tons Captain Nelis sailed on Saturday, for Rangoon &c., with a general and the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Sultan Van Longkat 2293 tons Captain Kehn sailed on Sunday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Perseus	Comdr C P B Powell	R Navy
H M S Sphinx		Special Service steamer
R I M S Lawrence	Comdr de Burgh	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan. 27.

Annie Rickmer	2572	Oetling			T M & Co
Belle of France	2469	Corgill			......
Dunrobin	2319	Carr			T M & Co
Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	28-1	P & O Co
Egypt	4207	Summers	London	24-2	P & O Co
Gallia	555	Wratt	repairing		J Mackintosh & Co
Harpendan	2302	Cromack			A Yule & Co
Hidalgo	2760	Harboro			J Finlay & Co
Kasara	504	King			M M & Co
Kuala	360	McLarin			K N & Co
Kanzler	1665	Coltzau	Durban	16-2	A Strandes & Co
Konig	3176	Von Holdt			A S & Co
Lawoo	1817	Born	P Gulf		Arab S Co
Lhasa	950	Manley			M M & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Sumatt			M M & Co
Mansuri	2121	Gore			B & P S N Co
Rysbergen	2304	Burger			T M & Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean			Shah S N Co
Shirly	2192	Stone			T M & Co
Salsette	2391	Lewellin	Aden	3-2	P & O Co
Sultan von Longkat	2293	Kuhn			W & A G & Co
Umta	3482	Phillips			M M & Co
Wash'ngton	2659	Stege			Standard Oil Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Woodbridge	2331	Notman	Hull	1-2	W & A G & Co
B Assaye	4359	Cookman	Shanghai	31-1	P & O Co
C&R Dido	3127	Ranton			J F & Co
D&E Muttra	2985	Carey			M M & Co
G Moshtari	1107	LeMiere			Bo & P S N Co
H Naderi	1168	Hughes			B & P S N Co
K Swazi	3174	Abbey			W & A G & Co
M Banca	3794	Potter		3-2	P & O Co
O Benbrook	2380	Beabie			W & A G & Co
P Ehrenfels	2780	Weyhausen			W & A G & Co
Q Khosroo	2419	Hannah			Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia	4081	Mitchell		W & A G & Co
7 Cleopatra	2129	Chersich	Trieste	A L S N Co
8 Torilla	4111	Cane		M M & Co
10&11 Chupra	3951	Henderson		M M & Co

B I Dock.

Patiala	1929	Johnson	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels	Commanders	From
26	Washington	Stege	Kustinji, Dec 31
27	Mansuri	Gore	Jeddah, Jan 14
	Lalpoora	Siematt	Calcutta, Dec 12
	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi, Jan 25
	Bezwada	Kelner	Moulmein, Jan 7
	Nadir	White	Calcutta, Jan 3
28	Hymittus	Wills	Calcutta, Jan 10
	Dumra	Morrison	Busreh, Jan 20

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
27	Imani	Roseworne	Dunkirk
	Northumbria	Hedby	Antwerp
	Beckbergen	Hond	Antwerp
	Oceana	Jones	London
	Barrington Court	Williams	Dunkirk
	Angus	Drakers	Calcutta
	Palamcotta	Cutbush	Zanzibar, &c
	Clan Macalister	Makepeace	Cochin
	Axenfels	Nelis	Rangoon
28	Newby Hall	Parker	Liverpool
	Sultan Van Langkat	Kuhn	Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—

Steamer Egypt, for London, &c.
" Konig, for Zanzibar, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Habsburg, from Trieste, left Aden on the 28th instant and is due here on the 31st instant at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 29th January, 1912.

1. To-day Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday next, Riding School, for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts, at 7-15 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

2. Wednesday, the 31st inst., Commanding Officer's Parade. Rendezvous at Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill order, khaki carbines, swords, and bandoliers.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

THE HON'BLE SIR PHIROZSHA M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

SEASON DEPOSITS.

Rate for 2 to 3 months deposits for sums over Rs. 5,000 is 6 per. cent. p. a.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Deposits for 12 months are taken for sums not less than Rs. 500 at 4 1-2 per cent. p. a.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 500 and upwards. Interest at 3 per cent. p. a. on daily balances from January to June and at 2 1-2 per cent. p. a. from July to December.

All kind of Banking business transacted.

SHARES.—A few shares are available. Applications should be sent with Rs. 5 per each Share applied for.

This Bank was registered on 22nd December, 1911.

Its working Capital—

on 4th January, 1912, was	Rs. 3,04,000
on 8th " " " "	4,18,000
on 12th " " " "	4,85,000
on 16th " " " "	5,10,000
on 19th " " " "	7,19,000

AUDITORS.

Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

Registered Office,
GRESHAM BUILDINGS,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA
AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

BOMBAY OFFICE No. 44, HORNBY ROAD, (MACMILLAN BUILDINGS.)
Telephone No. 1827.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 1st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DANN & CO.,
GENTS' SMART TAILORS.

NEW GOODS NOW ON VIEW.
MEN'S SMART TWEED AND FLANNEL suits in a large variety of latest designs.
PRICES:—From Rs. 18 to 35.
GENTS' NAVY BLUE SERGE Suit fast Indigo Dye.
PRICES:—From Rs. 20 to 35.
DONEGAL TWEED SPORTING COATS.
PRICE;—Rs. 19 complete.
MEN'S WHITE FLANNEL AND SERGE TROUSERS.
PRICES:—From Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 12.

DANN & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY,
Opposite Whiteaway's Buildings.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5	12	2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4	12	2	do.
Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4	8	2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4	4	2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3	14	0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3	14	0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3	4	0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3	14	0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

COUNT MATTEI'S REMEDIES.

THE ORIGINAL MATTEI REMEDIES can now be obtained from
THE MATTEI DEPOT,
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Sole Wholesale Agents in India for these wonderful Remedies.

If you will drop us a line mentioning this Paper, we will send you FREE OF COST a Book which tells you all about them.

Terms for Agents can be arranged.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

[illegible] inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 4 per do. *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

"MINIMGRAND"

LIPP GRAND, AT THE PRICE OF A COTTAGE PIANO.

PIANOFORTE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR INDIA.

In the large field of choice offered by Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., in Horizontal Grand and Upright Pianos in their collection of the

CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS.

THE Lipp "MINIMGRAND" possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many grand pianos of much greater length. It entirely supersedes all grades of a similar length made by any maker in the world.

If you will give us the opportunity we will prove all we state.

[SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.]

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 29th January, 1912.

LESSON OF THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

ALTHOUGH it will be impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy, the actual influence which the Socialist successes at the polls will exercise on the internal and domestic policy of the Kaiser's Ministry, there can be no doubt that those successes must be taken as a popular indictment of that policy as it has been pursued during the past four or five years. Before the polling, all the indications made for a great socialist upheaval, but it was not anticipated that it would be as sweeping as it proved. On January 13th, it was declared that the feature of the returns in the 397 election results then completed was the sweeping successes won by the Reds who had regained one-third of the losses sustained in 1907. At that stage, however, only 208 of the results had been definite for 189 second ballots were found necessary. But the Socialists even then had secured a net gain of 26, a result so notable that the Conservatives issued an appeal to the electors, with a view to influencing the results of the second ballots, "to look to the future of the Empire, instead of to party considerations." When the first lot of these results became known, it was thought that this appeal had accomplished its purpose for the Liberals and Radicals registered unexpected wins to the disappointment of the Socialists. The latest cables dealing with the elections, however, tell a different story, for in the second ballots of Monday and Thursday, the Socialists made thirty-five net gains increasing their strength in the Reichstag to 110. These facts and figures tell a plain story of the progress of the Socialist movement in Germany, a movement which has been conducted in the face of drastic and violent official opposition, and has won its successes not only in purely Industrial centres, such as been the case in Great Britain, but in almost every corner of the German Empire. A well-known publicist, the other day, described Socialism as "the revolt of destitution, a protest against the simultaneous enhancement of wealth and aggravation of poverty, the one hope of a residual urban proletariate living in a stagnation of want and misery." And there is no doubt that this is the view generally accepted of the cult. But it is a matter for doubt, however, whether this is the only explanation that can be applied in Germany, for as often pointed out the conditions in which the German worker—the class in which the seed of the Socialist propaganda finds its most prolific soil—moves and has his being are immeasurably superior to those prevailing twenty years ago; whereas the greatest Socialist successes have been won, strictly speaking, during the past five years It would not be fair, of course, to ignore the contention of which we have heard something in recent times, that German Socialism is the exact counterpart of English Radicalism. But is this a correct view? All the facts and figures are against it. At the previous elections, it is true, the Socialist candidates at the polls were supported by three millions and a quarter voters, while, as we have shown before, the actual membership of the Association numbers less than a million; but this latter body is "a propagandist army of communism," the members of which bind themselves to minumum monthly payments that involve actual pecuniary sacrifice, and sacrifice of time. Every artisan, even if willing to join in this, is unable to do so, but it must be obvious that there are hundreds of thousands of men who, while capable of doing nothing themselves, are strongly attracted by the splendour of the millenium offered by the teaching of Marx and those who have followed him in his propagandist work.

Every effect has its cause and it will be of interest, alike to those who are in sympathy with the movement and others who merely regard it as a great "Red peril" to enter upon a brief study of the causes underlying the advance of Socialism in the German Empire. Broadly, we think it must mainly be attributed to the revolt of Industrialism against the Agrarian traditions that have led to the former being burdened by the bulk of new taxation. Sir Francis Oppenhemier, British Consul-General at Frankfort, has pointed out how astonishing it seemed to an outsider that the wealthy, hard-working, enterprising majority of the German population, which is purely industrial, should have so long and patiently allowed itself to be governed by the agrarian part of the population traditionally in power and splendidly organized. That this astonishment was justified we have the lessons of the past five years to prove. All the world knows the story of Prince Buelow's downfall in 1909. From 1907, the Imperial Chancellor had ruled with a Reichstag majority made up of Conservatives, National Liberals and Radicals, and all went well until, finding that he had to raise twenty-five millions of fresh annual revenue, he proposed a tax on inheritances as one of its principal sources. This was stubbornly opposed by his Conservative supporters, who represented the landlord interests of the agrarian provinces, and as they were able to secure the support of the Centre, or Roman Catholic, party to their view, they not only opposed the proposal, but struck from the Chancellor's Bill a variety of proposed taxes and substituted others. The amended Bill was one which Buelow declined to approve, and he went. This Bill saddled the "Industrials" nearly exclusively with the additional taxation and the defeated Chancellor on the eve of his retirement delivered a solemn warning that the people would avenge themselves "at the earliest opportunity for the autocratic and selfish tactics of the Conservative Catholic majority," and he forecasted that on the next occasion on which a verdict would be invited at the polls, that verdict would be voiced by Social-Democrat victories. So much for the taxation point of view. There are other causes, and one of the most important of them is the refusal of the Government to amend the Prussian franchise law. Territorially, Prussia makes up two-thirds of Germany, and as the result of bitter franchise demonstrations in 1910, the Minister-President of the Prussian Diet introduced a Reform Bill. Once more the Conservative-Catholic alliance exerted its strength amending the Bill beyond recognition and the measure was withdrawn.

The present Chancellor is fighting the Socialist advance with courage and determination that are winning for him the admiration of all who fear the accumulating strength of Socialism, and these opponents of the "Red" are rapidly increasing in countries other than Germany with the advancing power of the cult. In England, the advance is even as apparent in some centres as in other countries, although the great fundamental causes are obviously different. Will Dr. von Bethmann-Holweg succeed? Hope and human optimism say "Yes." The results of the German pollings give another reply. Before the elections began, he issued a striking manifesto in which he appealed to the best thought of his country, and in which he included the warning that: "Socialism still sees the welfare of its supporters in alienation from the other classes of the population, and in the ruin of the existing order of the State and Society"; and he has not hesitated even to fling himself into the fight at the hustings to give his own, and secure his colleagues' votes, for a Radical candidate to shut out the Socialist champion. And what has been the result? The Socialists have doubled their Parliamentary strength. They have begun to write on the wall, not only on the political wall of Germany, but of Europe; and although their message is not completely written, it is already grim enough to awaken the most dismal forebodings among those who regard the spread of the communistic propaganda as a menace to political, social and moral order.

LONDON AND A COAL STRIKE. IN this week's mail, a London correspondent publishes some interesting views to the effect of a general coal strike on London. They emanate originally from the London Coal Exchange, and may be accepted therefore as the politically unbiassed calculations of a sound business man. Reuter, of course, has not told us much about the miners lately, because since the recent ballot, in which they so emphatically declared in favour of a strike, until on Saturday the result of the Conciliation Board's meeting was received there has been nothing to chronicle. There has been a peaceful interlude, while the negotiations have been proceeding; now it is not unlikely that locally the unrest will take a more active form. For the miner is not a patient person, and protracted negotiations annoy him. Unfortunately the result of the Conciliation Board has merely been to extend the series of conferences, and we fear without much hope of a settlement. The wording of Reuter's cable seems to imply that there may be serious difference of opinion on the detailed working of the suggested settlement. And it will be thoroughly in accordance with precedent that this should be so. More than once have miners disputes appeared to be on the point of settlement, when a fresh cleavage has occurred, not on a matter of principle, but on some trivial point of detail. Consequently, there is still danger in the position; a coal strike still seriously threatens Great Britain, and it is thus of importance to consider how the metropolis of the Empire may be affected by it. Apparently the effect would not be long in making itself felt. London, it is estimated, would feel the pinch within a fortnight if a strike of any seriousness happened. It is, it seems, a mistake to suppose that there are large reserves of coal in London. The gas companies have large stocks and the railway companies can always get plenty of coal from their depots. With those exceptions, the reserves are very small. Storage is extremely expensive owing to the preciousness of London land, and indeed the manufacturers as well as the business premises and householders, usually work with a week's or fortnight's margin. London has not made any special provisions for the possibility of a strike, although it has been threatening so long. During the labour troubles of the summer, there was a good deal of alarm, and most firms took the precaution before the railway strike happened of laying in good supplies. Since then they have been working off the surplus stocks, and at the moment the reserves are even lower than the normal. London is said to consume about twenty million tons of coal a year. It is usually assumed that she would be affected much less than the manufacturing districts of the North, but London, taken altogether, is a huge manufacturing centre. Fortunately the threat of a strike has not affected prices much as yet, the average price being only slightly above last year's. Opinion among the London coal dealers seems to be againt the likelihood of a general strike. They consider the demand for a minimum wage unreasonable and impracticable in view of the immensely varied conditions of coal production, and they say that a national strike would fail, because the men are not united in the demand, and because the public would not support them. At the same time they admit the great probability of more or less local trouble, particularly in Durham and South Wales.

SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY. THE Chair of Chemistry at University College, London, just resigned by Sir William Ramsay has been held by him for the last twenty-five years and he was contemplating retirement from it for some time past. Long as his term of professorship has been, it has been exceeded by his predecessor, Alexander Williamson, who was in this chair for thirty-two years, from 1855 till 1887, when he retired at the age of sixty-three and died seventeen years later. Professor Ramsay is only sixty and we hope he will attain Williamson's age of eighty at which he died a few years ago in 1904. Williamson was a well-known chemist of his time and his early researches on ethnification and the constitution of salts had a considerable influence on the theories of chemical action and were later adopted by the chief English and foreign chemists. He was, like Sir William, once President of the British Association, and also was twice President of the Chemical Society. He took great interest in promoting the formation of a Teaching University in London and lived to see his object almost fulfilled. On leaving the chair of chemistry he was for his distinguished services appointed by the University Emeritus Professor. He had studied chemistry in his earlier days under the celebrated German chemist, Liebig, at the Giessen University and was also a proficient in higher mathematics which he had studied at Paris under Comte. Sir William Ramsay, before he came to London, was for some years Professor of Chemistry at Bristol. He was educated in the Glasgow University, but spent several years at Turbinzen to study his favourite subject under the famous chemist, Fitting, who later taught at the Strasburg University. His name is famous everywhere on account of his elaborate researches into the composition of matter which have resulted in the discovery of several hitherto unknown metals such as helium, argon, xenon, etc. Though a profound and original scientist, he is an enthusiastic teacher and has the gift of lucid exposition which always attracts large classes to his lectures. His loss will be greatly felt by his College, but he has created a school of workers round him as enthusiastic as himself, one of whom will probably succeed in his useful teaching work. Dr. Morris Travers has been his most distinguished disciple and assistant whom he sent out to India as the first Principal of the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore founded by the late Mr. J. N. Tata. Dr. Travers was previously for some years Professor of Chemistry at Bristol, Sir William's old post, and it is likely that he may be called from his present position at Bangalore to fill the chair at University College vacated by his master. He was intimately associated with Sir William in his later discoveries of the three new gases of elements, xenon, neon and krypton, just as Lord Raleigh was with the previous discovery of argon. Sir William was made a Knight of the Bath ten years ago at the Coronation of Edward VII and is the recipient of many British and foreign scientific honours. His recent address as President of the British Association created great stir on account of the attention it called once more to our coal supply whose end, he said, was not very long off.

THE Commander-in-Chief left Calcutta on Saturday at 10-30 p. m. by special train for a tour in Southern India, and will return on February 24th. His Excellency will be accompanied by Major W. C. Black, 12th Pioneers, Assistant Military Secretary, and Captain K. Barge, 17th Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp.

MR. W. R. LEWIS, Executive Engineer, Poona, has been removed to the Sassoon Hospital suffering from a paralytic stroke.

LORD INCHCAPE has completed his railway enquiry and is now engaged upon his report. The final order on it will emanate from the Secretary of State.

A PUBLIC meeting of the citizens of Lahore will be held in the Town Hall on the 2nd of February to convey a massage of congratulation to their Majesties on their safe return Home and to express gratitude for the useful results that have accrued to the people from the Royal visit to India.

THE departure took place on Saturday morning of Major-General J. Alderson, C. B., and Mrs. Alderson, from the Apollo Bunder. The band of the 1st Royal Warwickshire Regiment was in attendance, and a guard-of-honour of the Bombay troop of Boy Scouts was drawn up in the pavilion to do honour to the departing general. Among the numerous friends assembled at the Bunder were Colonel Vaughan (of the Royal Warwickshires) and his officers and several ladies.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

France and Spain.

THE SECRET OF AGADIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JAN. 13.

The proceedings of the Senate Committee are, of course, not open to the public, but the following more complete information with regard to the incident between M. de Selves and M. Caillaux is now available. M. Pichon asked M. Caillaux if he could give the committee some information on the negotiations in reference to railways in the Congo and the Cameroons. M. Caillaux, in reply to this question, gave an account of the circumstances, in which the proposal for a consortium had been withdrawn, and the railway negotiations had come to nothing. Then M. Pichon, having quoted a statement made by the *Kolnische Zeitung*, on Oct. 25, asked M. Caillaux if he did not think that this double failure had not some connection with the new attitude adopted by Germany, which resulted in the despatch of the Panther to Agadir at a moment, when courteous and absolutely correct pourparlers were in progress for a settlement of the Morocco question. M. Caillaux's answer was that he did believe that there was some connection. Reference having been made to the negotiations alleged to have been carried on by two agents in Germany, under instructions from M. Caillaux, and without the knowledge of M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador in Berlin, M. Caillaux made an energetic protest. "Never," he declared, "were there any semi-official negotiations, political or financial. I am glad to take this opportunity to give to the Committee my word of honour that I have never intervened independently of the Minister of Foreign Affairs." It was then that M. Clemenceau put his question, which was repeated by M. Bourgeois, to M. de Selves, who hesitated for some time to reply. There were murmurs among the members of the Committee, and this decided him to speak. "I cannot answer," he said. "I am divided between the respect which I have always pledged myself to show for the truth and the regard which I ought to show for the interests of the country." This statement drew from M. Clemenceau the retort that it might be considered as correct by all the members of the Committee except one, and that one was himself, to whom M. de Selves has stated the contrary. The latter answered: "You have misunderstood me. I meant, notwithstanding my regard for the truth, I cannot deny there are some things upon which my position bids me keep silence." After this M. Caillaux, M. de Selves, and M. Clemenceau withdrew to consider the situation, and the discussion between the three is stated to have been of a very heated character. M. Clemenceau is said to have accused M. Caillaux, in very strong terms, of having been concerned in secret negotiations on the subject of which it appears information has been in M. Clemenceau's hands for some time past. The accusation was denied by M. Caillaux, while M. de Selves declared that it was impossible for him, after this incident, to continue to sit in the same Cabinet as M. Caillaux, and that he was going to resign.

M. CAILLAUX' FALL.

After a lengthy meeting at the Ministry of the Interior, M. Caillaux and his colleagues crossed the road to the Elysee, to tender their resignations to the President of the Republic. The retiring Ministers had addressed an affectionate letter to the President of the Council, which concluded as follows: "The foreign policy for which you have asked our constant participation has met at all our consulations with the unreserved approval of all the members of the Government. This we desire to note. We feel that we have been, with you, of service to the world's peace, to the dignity and greatness of France." In a letter to M. Falliers, M. Caillaux referred particularly to the Franco-German Agreement, which, he said, had been drawn up by the entire Cabinet. Every article, I may say every line, was openly examined at our meetings, which were so numerous, and which I made a point of rendering more frequent, especially during the months of September and October. None of those who are signing this letter with me ever dreamt that the faintest dissension had arisen between the members of the Cabinet. The resolutions were always adopted unanimously, and if the head of the Government, being responsible for the foreign as well the home policy of the country, intended not only to direct from above, but to second the action of our diplomacy by the means at his disposal, never was the slightest decision, even in matters of detail, adopted without the Council having pronounced. Suddenly, and although at no moment, whether at my office or in Council, had any grievance been alleged by anyone, a member of the Government to whose role circumstances lent exceptional gravity, retires. I have not been allowed, in the very brief interval which the force of circumstances imposed on me, to complete the Cabinet over which I presided, and in which I would not leave, even temporarily, without a holder of one of the portfolios on which the national defence depends. Under such conditions it is my duty, Monsieur le President, to resign the office which you have entrusted to me." After M. Caillaux had presented this letter to M. Fallieres, he and his colleagues remained some time in conversation with the President, who thanked them all for their collaboration ere they left the Palace.

The Caillaux-Delcasse combination collapsed as soon as it had been arranged for a reason which concerns international politics very nearly. M. Delcasse had been led into a trap, from which he escaped just in time. The offer to him by M. Caillaux of his old preserve—the Quai d'Orsay—seemed like M. Caillaux mea culpa, and for an hour M. Delcasse accepted it as such. After an hour's reflection, M. Delcasse changed his mind, and saw what he was being let in for. The excuse that the Caillaux Cabinet resigned, because a nonentity like M. Pierre Baudin would not take the Ministry of Marine is obviously absurd. The real reason was that M. Caillaux stands for a foreign policy which is not M. Delcasse's, and that M. Delcasse realised the point clearly just in time. It is no use pretending now that the secret policy of M. Caillaux, while he was in office, was anything but an exclusive friendly understanding between France and Germany. The amazing thing is that even for an hour, M. Delcasse should have lent his name, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to a Caillaux combination. M. Caillaux's idea, of course, was to save his sinking ship by putting on old pilot at the Foreign Office, which, in the present troubled seas, is really the helm of the vessel of State. He was willing to give up his own policy for the sake of securing M. Delcasse's experience, but M. Delcassse's policy as he himself soon realised, would have been ruined by co-operation in such a Cabinet. M. Caillaux stands for secret understandings with Germany; M. Delcasse stands for an open understanding with England. It is said that it was M. Delcasse's friends who opened his eyes. It is even stated that it was M. Clemenceau who prompted the friends to open M. Delcasse's eyes. M. Clemenceau it was who finally wrecked the Caillaux Cabinet, but secretly not openly, as he had done with so many other Cabinets in the old days. It is even alleged that M. Clemenceau is making it up with M. Delcasse, his old enemy, who threw him out of the only Cabinet, M. Clemenceau ever presided over. It would, indeed, be a dramatic thing for Europe if M. Clemenceau came back to power with M. Delcasse as Foreign Secretary, and it would not be a bad thing for the Entente Cordiale. May not M. Briand also return to the Premiership? Finally, M. Millerand, once the John Burns of France, now become even more of a serious statesman than Mr. Burns himself, and with a special interest in foreign affairs, is spoken of.

"SECRET OF AGADIR."

Under the head-lines "The Franco-German Treaty. The Secret of Agadir," M. Jules Roche comes out in the *Republique Francaise* with a story which has created quite a sensation in political circles. He argues that Feb. 9, 1909, marked "the commencement of a period of real peace between Germany and France with regard to Morocco, which reacted on the other parts of Africa, in which the interests of the two countries were in contact." In the Congo basin, on the other hand, where special interests clashed, something had to be done, and conversations were begun between Paris and Berlin which led to a consortium. The German Government consented to several important concessions, such as the free passage of goods for or from the French Congo through the Cameroon, and in December, 1910, an agreement was concluded, subject to the approval of the Franch Parliament. As, however, some supplementary stipulation seemed desirable the conversation was continued up to Feb. 15 last year, the result being advantageous to France, who had not ceded an inch of territory in the Congo. The Government was going to submit this agreement to Parliament, when a Ministerial crisis occurred. MM. Caillaux, Cruppi, Messimy, and Augagneur now enter on the scene. There is no need to mention M. Berteaux, although he played an important part, as he is dead, or M. Monis, although he was President of the Council, as everything that was done by his Ministers was, as is known, concealed from him, and also from M. Fallieres. These new Ministers find before them a work which is quite ready, and with the principal features, or, at least, the tendencies of which they are acquainted owing to their role in the Budget Committee during the three previous months. This work they have thwarted with all their might on account of its nature, not solely to create difficulties for the Ministry which was then in office. At last they are in its place. What is to be done Continue? But then, what a condemnation of their previous attitude—what a sacrifice for the pride of the new Government!

AWKWARD QUESTIONS.

But no time can be wasted; a solution must be found, and M. Jules Roche asks: It is not the case that an official report on the situation, drawn up with the utmost completeness in Paris, with supporting documents, at least sixteen, was presented to the Government on March 13 or 14, 1911? Is it not the case that this report explains the question of the consortium in all its importance relative to the "conventional basin of the Congo" and to our interest? Does it not prove with the prudence of language which is a diplomatic tradition that it is a mistake to leave "in suspense" the "realisation of the consortium scheme which has been adopted in principle in agreement with the German Embassy"? Does it not add, crescendo, that the Embassy has "manifested on several occasions the importance attached by the Imperial Government to the issue of the negotiations proceeding on this matter? Still accentuating the movement and tone, does it not express certain "fears" of "a manifestation which will be unfortunate for us?" But here I stop, as I do not wish to go further into details which it is not for a mere journalist to publish, at least at present. So at that date the Government was fully enlightened. "It cound not be mistaken as to the advantages of the agreement" the "appreciable concession" made to us in it, or as to the extremely grave eventualities which might result from its rejection; yet, with complete knowledge of the affair, it declared to the Chamber, through M. Messimy, a fortnight after this report had been submitted to it, that it was determined "to abandon the scheme for a Franco-German consortium."

SCRET BARGAINING.

Then began the series of irregular pourparlers outside the field of diplomacy undertaken by M. Caillaux without the knowledge of M. Monis, M. Fallieres, and, it would seem, even of M. Cruppi, who, no doubt, was acting on his own side in accordance with his position as Minister for Foreign Affairs. Amid this incoherence things dragged on—this is the right expression while our troops were being sent to Fez, until the day when the originator of this policy of going back on the pledged word, of secret bargaining, of fantastic suggestions, and of repeated failures, became the public and authentic chief of the French Government. On June 28, M Caillaux is appointed Prime Minister This was proclaiming that the policy pursued for four months by the Government was to continue. Immediately one of those "unfortunate demonstrations" which had been predicted in the report of March 13, 1911, occurs, and in order to resume seriously the conversation, this time with a sure "issue," Germany sends the Panther to Agadir. What this voyage has cost us has been known since Nov. 4. How and why was it decided on? You know it now by the "Secret of Agadir." And M. Jules Roche concludes by impressing on the Senate Committee that it is in duty bound to go thoroughly into the question that he raises to-day. The Senate Committee has now resumed its sittings at the request of one of its members, M. de Lamarzele. M. de Selves read out to it documents relative to the Agadir incident. One of them is a memorandum presented by the German Ambassador early in July. Another is the reply of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. It was at that date that the Congo question began to be seriously discussed in the diplomatic conversations. The Committee then went on to the affair of the protests made to Spain at the time of the occupation of Larache and Alcazar.

WHAT THE REICHSTAG IS.

Apropos the German elections it must be remembered that Germany, is not a completely unified and homogeneous State, but a confederation of four kingdoms, six Grand Duchies, five Duchies, seven Principalities, three Republican cities (Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck) and a couple of annexed provinces of non-descript status. Each of these has its own Government, most of them their own Parliaments known as Diets, and they legislate and administer for themselves on such matters as police, education, rail and water ways, which have mainly local importance. Some even have a separate army administration in time of peace, and Bavaria has her own postal service and stamps bearing the effigy of her Prince Regent.

(Continued on page 6.)

MR. LAW'S FIGHTING LEAD.

OFFICIAL SUPPORT FOR ULSTERMEN.

Unionist Free Traders Given the Go-by.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The Albert Hall was packed yesterday by an enthusiastic audience on the occasion of Mr Bonar Law's first speech in London, as Leader of the Conservative party.

He said that there were signs that the country had had enough of the Government. It had been a long lane, but the turning was visible. Failure and incompetence, he went on, had marked every step of the Government's progress. The national expenditure in six years had increased by forty millions yearly. A political spoils system had been created, rivalling that of the United States.

The Government had hitherto been busy preparing machinery of destruction, which would be brought into operation this year. The Unionists of England and Scotland, he said, meant to support the loyal Ulstermen to the end, because their claims were just.

If Unionist leaders showed hesitation on the subject of Tariff Reform, continued Mr. Law, they would shatter the party. The Unionist Free-Traders must choose between Tariff Reform and "Lloyd-Georgeism."

The Unionist papers acclaim the speech as a personal triumph for Mr. Bonar Law, and say it is the fighting lead, which the party required, making the end of the Government inevitable.

The Liberals deride the speech as "commonplace abuse."

Delusive Cleverness of Ministers.

LATER.

Mr. Bonar Law's speech is regarded as the strongest and the most fighting Conservative speech for years. He affirmed that the idea that the members of the Government were unusually competent was a delusion. Only in electioneering and in the small trickery of politics were they competent. The Government was playing "Faust" to Mr. Redmond's "Mephistopheles."

He dwelt on Lord Haldane's failure, emphasising the view that the weapons of the Army were utterly inferior to those of other nations. This was a handicap that no courage could overcome.

Mr. Bonar Law refused to join in what he described as a senseless attack on Sir Edward Grey. We had drifted to the verge of war, because the speeches of Cabinet Ministers had caused foreigners to believe that Britain would never assert her rights by force. France had gained all the advantages of the Morocco incident, and Britain all the ill-will. Mr. Lloyd George's speech at the Mansion House perhaps saved us from war, but it had created an amount of ill-will in Germany, which it would take years, perhaps generations, to live down.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Lord Haldane, speaking at Gateshead yesterday, said in reply to Mr. Bonar Law, that our howitzer was the best in the world and our field-gun second only to the French, while the Territorials' field-gun was nearly as good as that of the German Regulars; also our Cavalry was provided with more horses, said Lord Haldane, while, further, a new infantry rifle was being tested.

THE ULSTER MEETING.

Lord Londonderry's Reply to Mr. Churchill.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Lord Londonderry, replying to the letter of Mr. Churchill with reference to the Belfast meeting, says the main objection of the Ulster Unionist Council is removed, if the meeting is held outside those districts, which passionately resent Mr. Churchill's action. The Council would strongly deprecate any attempt to interfere with the meeting, but, in view of the intense feeling that has been aroused, it cannot accept any responsibilty with reference to the visit.

DUBLIN, Jan. 27.

Three regiments of infantry and two of cavalry have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Belfast.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The Liberals are still vainly seeking a hall in Belfast. It is probable that the meeting will be held in St. Mary's Hall, which is owned by Catholics.

KHARTUM CATHEDRAL.

Consecration Ceremony Most Impressive.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

On the occasion of the twenty-seventh anniversary of the death of General Gordon, the Bishop of London, to-day, consecrated the Khartum Cathedral. A large and representative congregation was present, which included Moslems, Copts, and Greeks.

Sir Francis Wingate and many other officers and clergy also attended a most impressive service.

THE KAISER'S BIRTHDAY.

Two New Decorations Created.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.

The Kaiser, on the occasion of his birthday, has created two new decorations, the Royal Prussian Gold and Silver Crosses for Merit.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

Peace Negotiations Show Improvement.

SHARP FIGHTING IN PROGRESS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, Jan. 26.

The peace negotiations show an unexpected improvement. Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen has telegraphed to the Marquis Yuan Shih-Kai in the most friendly terms, clearing up the recent misunderstandings.

An edict is expected to be issued before the 29th instant, when the armistice ends.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 26.

Sharp fighting is in progress at Su-Chou-Foo, the headquarters of General Chang Hsun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

President Taft, as president of the American Red Cross Society, appeals for contributions for relief of "the awful destitution in China."

BERLIN, Jan. 27.

The authorities at Kiau Chau have been instructed to retain 500 men with officers, from the garrisons of Tsing Tau and Tientsin, who should be relieved at the end of February. This measure is due to the unsettled situation in China, which, it is stated, may necessitate further measures of protection for German subjects. This will obviate the despatch of reinforcements from Germany.

TOKIO, Jan. 27.

The Foreign Minister, in reply to an interpellation to-day, denied that the Government had pressed the maintenance of a monarchy upon China. The observations, he continued, which the Japanese Minister in Peking, had made to the Marquis Yuan Shih-Kai, were merely an expression of his personal views.

An animated debate followed, which led to a lively passage of arms between the Ministers and the Progressive party. The discussion was so stormy that it was decided to continue the sitting with closed doors.

Revolutionary Attempts at Assassination.

PEKING, Jan. 27.

A Chinaman, in an officer's uniform, threw a bomb at Lang-pi, a Manchu ex-commandant of the Imperial Guards. Lang-pi's legs were broken, and his condition is critical. His assailant was killed by the explosion.

Lang-pi was a strong reactionary. His assailant is believed to have been a revolutionary.

As General Chang-Huai-Chis, commandant of Tientsin, and a stern opponent of the revolutionaries, was returning to Tientsin from Peking, he left the train and stepped into his brougham, when a young Chinaman threw two bombs, without, however, doing any harm.

The assailant fled, firing upon his pursuers, and wounding a policeman. He was eventually captured.

Memorial from Imperial Generals.

PEKING, Jan. 28.

Yuan Shi-Kai has communicated to the Throne a memorial from the Imperial Generals, demanding a Constitution and Republic on the ground of the misconduct of the younger Manchu Princes, and suggesting that Yuan Shi-Kai be appointed High Commissioner in Peking, for the purpose of forming the new Government.

The Throne is deeply impressed by the memorial and it is believed that it is again considering the question of abdication.

Yuan Shi-Kai has requested permission to decline the marquisate recently conferred upon him, but an Edict has been published ordering him to accept it.

The revolutionary troops have been defeated in an affair near the outpost of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

"Manouba" Incident Settled.

PARIS, Jan. 26.

The Franco-Italian incident has been settled to the mutual satisfaction of the parties concerned.

PARIS, Jan. 27.

By the settlement reached in the case of the French vessel "Manouba," seized by the Italians, the Turks, who were taken prisoners, will be returned to France, when the French Government will establish their identity.

The questions of principle and law involved by the seizures will be submitted to the Hague.

TUNIS, Jan. 27.

The French steamer "Travignano" was seized by Italian torpedo boats off the coast of Tunis, and taken to Tripoli. The vessel was, however, released after being searched.

PARIS Jan. 28.

The Turks captured on board the "Manouba" have been transferred to the French Consul at Cagliari.

The French Charge d'Affaires in Rome, has been recalled to Paris, to explain why he handed over the Turks to the Italians.

ROYAL VISIT TO UNITED STATES.

Duke of Connaught's Speech to Pressmen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

The Duke of Connaught, to-day, visited the National Press Club, where His Royal Highness delivered the first speech of his visit. He said he hoped that Pressmen would use their power for the good of the world and, further, trusted that Great Britain and the United States would always be the best of friends.

The Duke received an uproarious ovation.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia have left New York on their return to Ottawa. They were given a most hearty send-off. The Duke expressed his pleasure at the visit, and looked forward to repeating it.

THEIR MAJESTIES' RETURN.

Guildhall Invitation Declined.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Jan. 27.

King George regrets that he is unable to accept the invitation of the City Corporation to luncheon on his return to England, but says that he is willing to receive an address.

ROME, Jan. 27.

Cordial telegrams have been exchanged between King George and King Victor Emmanuel.

Departure from Malta.

MALTA, Jan. 27.

Despite the threatening weather, immense crowds gathered to bid farewell to the "Medina."

As she steamed out the warships were manned, and royal salutes were fired. When the "Medina" reached the French warships, the crews manned the sides and cheered vociferously.

The ship gained the open sea to the sound of church bells and the cheers of the multitudes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

A strong and influential movement is in now on foot to signalise the conclusion of the Royal visit by holding public meetings at important centres in all the Provinces on the 2nd and 3rd February to give expression to the appreciation of the people of India of the beneficent results produced thereby. A Sheriff's meeting is expected to be held in Calcutta, on the 3rd of February and similar meetings will be held simultaneously in Bombay, Madras and other provincial capitals. Meetings will be held at other centres, in fact at all important stations throughout the country on the 2nd of February. The movement has been initiated by the non-official members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council and enthusiastically taken up by leading men in all provinces of India. These demonstrations will be unique in their character.

THE BRAHMO SAMAJ.

Speech by Sir Krishna Gupta.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Jan. 27.

On the occasion of the anniversary of the Brahmo Samaj, a reception was held at the Waldorf Hotel. Sir Krishna Gupta presided. He said they accepted the best in all religions, discountenancing the prejudicial practices of their Hindu countrymen, believing in the fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of man. He welcomed with sympathy the fellowship of his English friends, and was convinced that the Brahmo movement was the best and purest and most spiritual of all religions, which was bound to live and leaven the other religions of the world, though its adherents claimed no exclusive privilege, being simply humble gleaners of the truth, wherever it was found.

INDIAN MAIL ROBBERY.

Author of Crime Arrested at Brussels.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The auther of the robbery of the Lyons mail has been arrested in Brussels. He was formerly a postman on the Lyons line. Securities to the value of 40,000 francs have been found in his house. He has confessed to the robbery.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

United States Toll on Shipping.

TOKIO, Jan. 27.

The Minister of Commerce to-day, announced that he had been informed, through American official sources, that it was intended to levy a toll of a dollar per ton on shipping passing through the Panama Canal.

BRITISH VISITORS TO RUSSIA.

Reception at Tsarskoe Selo.

ST. PETERSBURG. Jan. 26.

The Tsar and Tsaritsa to-day received the British visitors at the Tsarskoe Selo. Afterwards the visitors partook of luncheon in the Palace.

CONTINENTAL ESPIONAGE.

An Exchange of Prisoners.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.

The Tsar has pardoned the German, Captain Stuentzner, who was sentenced at Warsaw, to three years' imprisonment for espionage.

The Kaiser has reciprocated by pardoning the Russian, Lieutenant Vinogradoff, who was recently sentenced to three years in a fortress for espionage.

AUSTRALIAN OFFICES.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The Commonwealth Government has concluded the purchase of the Strand site for its London offices. The price is £379,756, equal to twelve shillings a foot.

CRICKET IN TASMANIA.

Huge Score by Woolley of Kent.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The match, between the M. C. C. and Southern Tasmania, was resumed in warm weather. There was a good attendance, and the wicket was in excellent condition.

The M. C. C., continuing their first innings, made 574 runs for four wickets and then declared. Rhodes made 102, Hearne 97, and Woolley 305, not out. He hit two sixes and 43 fours.

Tasmania then went in again, and made 113 runs for three wickets.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

Final Settlement of Great Question.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, interviewed by Reuter's representative yesterday, said the aim of Great Britain at the Opium Conference had been to bring morphine and cocaine, which was being distributed throughout the world from three factories in Britain, and one or two in Germany, under the strictest possible control. The British proposals, in this connection, he said, were generally accepted by the delegates, though slightly modified after the Christmas adjournment, owing to some change in the attitude of Germany. The final terms of the protocol will only be published by the various Governments, he stated.

Sir C. Clementi Smith further said that the question of opium had been finally dealt with, and no further Conference would be necessary with regard to that drug. Raw and prepared opium would practically be taken out of the hands of private dealers.

In conclusion, he said, there was no reason to doubt the good faith of China.

THE THAMES IRONWORKS.

Reduced Wages Agreed to be Accepted.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The Thames Ironworkers, yesterday, resolved to accept the reduced wages if the Admiralty would place the orders for the cruisers with the Thames Company.

NEW YORK EQUITABLE FIRE.

Securities in Vaults Unscathed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

The vaults of the Equitable Life Assurance Company containing safes belonging to the wealthiest families, and to numerous banking houses, were opened to-day, and found to be all unscathed by the fire of January 9th.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

Trouble Still Brewing.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The non-unionists at Blackburn were hooted yesterday evening, as they were leaving the mill, but no violence was offered. The weavers, at Great Harwood, went on strike, because of the presence of a non-unionist in the mill, but resumed when the non-unionist promised to join the union.

The Northern Counties Weavers' Amalgamation has applied for an advance of five per cent. in wages.

THE COAL DISPUTE.

Basis of Settlement Drawn Up.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The Conciliation Board, this afternoon. arranged a broad basis of settlement in the coal dispute, from which an agreement will be reached, provided the detailed working of the scheme is mutually approved.

RECEIPTS FOR MONEY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.

The Allahabad High Court has recently decided an important stamp case. One Balmokund, wine merchant, received a postal money order for Rs. 34. After he had signed the usual postal receipt, the sender demanded a separate stamped receipt, which Balmokund refused to give. He was prosecuted by the Collector under Section 65 of the Stamp Act.

Mr. Chine, for the defence, before the Magistrate, contended that the postal receipt was sufficient, and the accused was not bound to give another stamped receipt to the sender.

The Magistrate held otherwise and convicted Balmokund, sentencing him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, which was upheld by the Sessions Judge on revision.

The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Bannerji, held that the conviction of Balmokund was illegal, in as much as he had signed a receipt, which was exempt from stamp duty, and handed it over to the Post Office, which was the agent of the sender for the purpose. Balmokund was not bound to give a second receipt and his refusal to give a fresh receipt was not a refusal within the meaning of Section 65 of the Stamp Act. The conviction and sentence were set aside, the effect of the ruling being that receivers of money orders are not bound to send separate stamped receipts to senders.

DIVORCE LAW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.

An important decision was given by Mr. Justice Chamier, under the Divorce Act. Mrs. E.M. Jackson filed a suit for declaration that her marriage with Mr. F. O. L. Jackson was null and void. The parties were married in Allahabad on the 12th of January. Mr. Jackson, who had been married to another woman, had obtained in the Calcutta High Court, a decree *nisi* for the dissolution of the marriage, and the decree was made absolute on the 6th of December, 1909. He believed that on the decree being made absolute, he was free to marry again and he assured the present Mrs. Jackson that all the necessary formalities have been complied with. His Lordship held that the person, who has obtained a decree for dissolution of marriage cannot lawfully contract a second marriage in the life time of his divorced wife within six months of the decree becoming absolute.

The marriage between the parties was, therefore, declared null and void.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF TECK IN MYSORE.

Entertainments and Sight-seeing.

BANGALORE, Jan. 28.

The Prince and Princess of Teck having returned from Seringapatam, Cauvery Falls and Mysore, attended Parade Service of the 7th Hussars and the Royal Artillery Brigade at the Holy Trinity Church this morning, where the Bishop of Madras preached an impressive sermon. Their Highnesses afterwards saw the troops march home and at noon the Prince paid an informal visit to the "B" Squadron of the 7th Hussars (which he formerly commanded) at their barracks and there met the Sergeants at their mess. At 1-30, Their Highnesses and party and Colonel and Lady Flora Poore lunched at the Residency with Colonel Sir Hugh and Lady Daly.

At Seringapatam yesterday, Their Highnesses and party were met by Colonel Godfrey Jones, Military Secretary to the Maharajah, who had pitched a picturesque camp in Tippu Sultan's summer palace by the river where the party took luncheon as Maharajah's guests. Having walked round the ancient fortifications and visited the mausoleums of Hyder Ali and Tippu, the party motored to Mysore, where they were received by the Maharajah at Government House. Later in the evening they were shown over the new palace and the Maharajah personally entertained the guests to several pieces of music on his great electrical organ. Yesterday morning was devoted to visit to the Maharajah's stud, kennels and menagerie farmyard, where the Maharajah and the Yuvarajah conducted the party round. The Royal visitors were greatly pleased with what they saw. They left the capital by special train and alighted at Maddur station and motored to the Cauvery Falls at Sivasamudram, where they were conducted over the power works by Mr. Beames, Chief Electrical Engineer in Mysore, and lunched there before returning to Bangalore.

The Prince, Admiral Colville and Colonel Poore will visit the Kolar Gold Fields to-morrow.

WOMAN RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.

At the Allahabad High Court, Justices Karamat Hossain and Chamier in reference to a case from Bareilly, sentenced a married woman named Mary Kehoe to three months' rigorous imprisonment for being in possession of stolen property. It appeared that last April the luggage of several passengers was rifled in the brake-van of an O. and R. train. The thefts were traced to a guard named Slater at Moradabad. The quarters of another guard named Kehoe were also searched and a quantity of clothing of a suspicious character was recovered, including several articles, which were identified by passengers. Mr. and Mrs. Kehoe and Slater were prosecuted. Slater pleaded guilty and was convicted by the Magistrate of Moradabad. Kehoe said that he knew nothing and was acquitted by the Sessions Judge,

Mrs. Kehoe admitted that she received the things as presents from Slater, but the jury found her not guilty by three to two. The Sessions Judge being dissatisfied with the verdict made a reference to the High Court, holding that Mrs. Kehoe must have known that the property was stolen and that her action in receiving it was dishonest. It was important that railway passengers' luggage should be safeguarded. Their Lordships agreed with the views of the Sessions Judge, and sentenced Mrs. Kehoe to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Large Surplus Assured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

A large surplus this year under the heading of railway earnings is now assured to the Government of India. Returns for the period, 1st April to 30th January, now issued, show an increase in total traffic receipts of three crores, thirty-nine lakhs, compared with the corresponding period last year, and there is every probability that this big sum will grow to, at least, four crores, before the Finance Member makes his annual statement. Practically all the lines participate in the improvement in earnings. The Great Indian Peninsula, the North-Western and the East Indian systems contribue roughly fifty lakhs apiece to the total increase. The Eastern Bengal State Railway, the Bengal, Nagpur Railway and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway follow then closely with increases ranging from twenty to thirty lakhs each.

MADRAS P. C. A.'S SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

The annual show of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held this afternoon on the Island, and was largely attended. The Show Animals were poor, but there were some fine buffaloes. Judging was expeditiously done and prizes were given away by Her Excellency Lady Carmichael.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 27.

At the instance of the Mysore Economic Conference, twelve scholarships in horticulture have been granted by the State to literate sons of ryots, owning land, who are unlikely to be candidates for Government employment. They are being trained under a European economic botanist at the local Lal Bagh. Twelve more scholarships for sericulture to be held at Tata's silk farm by the same class of students have also been sanctioned.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF A TIGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Jan. 27.

S. O. Abel, the circus manager, was to-day found guilty by the Magistrate of the Western Sub-Division, Rangoon, on a charge of misappropriation of the tigress "Minnie," and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 200

Notice of appeal was at once given.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Progress of the Missions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOBO, Jan. 27.

The work of exploration is going on satisfactorily. Mr. Bentinck's mission has reached Getti passing through Shimang. At both villages his reception was friendly and at the former he met two Tibetans. The party under Captain Molesworth has crossed the Siom by rafts and are proceeding towards the Shiman. Colonel McIntyre's mission has encamped near Dukku and hopes to reach Damroh to-day He is accompanied by the Damroh *Gams*.

SIMLA, Jan. 26.

The General Officer, Commanding the Abor Expedition, telegraphs from Yambung on January 26th;—The Dihang exploration party camped beyond Getti on 24th, and left for Pugging the next day. The Damroh party were expected to camp between Dukku and Damroh on the 26th. The weather is fine, but there are much haze and some clouds.

KOBO, Jan. 28.

I reached here in five days from Yambung, travelling by road the whole distance. The improvement in communication is enormous testifying to the steady and continuous work done by the Sappers and Miners, wooden cantilever and suspension bridges are being made over the smaller rivers and the sick are conveyed by boat convey from Pasighat. A raft made of air bags is used between the Side River and Rotung, steep gradients have been negotiated and mules can now reach Rotung Transport is carried out by Naga and Gurkha carriers and in excellent corps of pack mules of the 26th from Lucknow. The road between Pasighat and Kobo has now been taken over by the Public Works Department. Kobo has undergone great changes since the main column left in October. A gymnasium and football ground have been made by the 2nd Gurkhas.

INFERIOR INDIAN TITLES.

Description of New Badges.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

With reference to the announcement made at the Coronation Durbar by His Excellency the Governor-General of a grant of a distinctive badge to the present holders and future recipients of the titles of Diwan Bahadur, Sardar Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Rai Bahadur, Rao Bahadur, Khan Sahib, Rai Sahib, and Rao Sahib the following is published:—The decoration to be worn by holders of the titles above mentioned shall be a badge or medallion bearing the King's effigy crowned and the name of the title, both to be executed on a plaque or shield surrounded by the Imperial Crown, the plaque or shield being of silver gilt.

The badges will be suspended round the neck by ribbons. For the titles of Diwan and Sardar Bahadur the ribbon shall be light blue with a dark blue border. For the titles of Khan, Rai and Rao Bahadur, light red with a dark red border, and for the titles of Khan, Rai and Rao Sahib, dark blue with a light blue border.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

Several important military appointments are announced:—

Colonel Watson, Deputy Quarter-master-General, becomes Deputy Adjutant-General in the Northern Army.

Brigadier-General W. E. Bunbury succeeds Major-General Birdwood in command of the Kohat Brigade.

Colonel Stanton, R.A., has been appointed Deputy Quarter-master-General in India.

Surgeon-General A. T. Sloggett, Principal Medical Officer in India, is leaving Calcutta on tour. He will visit Jubbulpore and several other centres before returning to Simla for the season.

Major-General Mansfield, Director-General of Supply and Transport, has proceeded on eight months' leave prior to retirement. Pending the appointment of a permanent successor, Colonel A. B. Williams is acting.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

The following officers of the Indian Army have been permitted to retire from the date shown:—Colonel A. V. Hatch, 14th January, 1912; Colonel J. W. Cowley, 14th January, 1912; Colonel C.H.M. Mitcheus, 21st January, 1912. Colonel G. S. Hogge, 14th January 1912; and Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Clarkson, I. M. S., retires on 1st March, 1912.

Captain Greene, No. 60 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Ferozepore, is transferred to No. 82 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery at Allahabad and Captain Gardner is transferred from the latter to the former company.

Major H. R. Stockley, R. E., has been selected as General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, Army Headquarters.

Major G. F. MacMunn, R. A., General Staff Branch, is appointed Assistant Director General of Remounts, at the War Office.

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary notifies that Sir Reginal Craddock has taken over the duties of the temporary member of the Council of the Governor-General under the usual salute

RANGOON, Jan. 27.

Captain A. Whitmore, I. M. S., Police Surgeon and Pathologist, General Hospital, Rangoon, has privilege leave combined with furlough for a total period of one year. Captain H. A. Dougan, I. M. S., officiates.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 28.

Major-General Drummond, Inspector-General of the Imperial Service troops, will make over charge to his successor Sir Rollo-Grimston on the 16th of February, and proceed Home on the following day.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders were issued by General Sir Edmund Barrow, G. C. B., A. D. C., Gen., Commanding the Southern Army from Headquarters at Ootacamund, on January 23:—

Staff—Major C. W. Barlow, D. S. O., 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, to be Commandant, Mount Abu Sanitarium, vice Major D. B. Thomas, 2nd Battalion, the Cheshire Regiment, vacated.

120th Rajputana Infantry.—Major J. H. Casserly, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, in addition to his own duties, vice Major E. Codrington officiating as Commandant.

It is notified for the information of Officers interested in the purchase of remounts, that a Horse Fair will be held at Amarkantak from the 1st to 16th February, 1912.

It is expected by the Rewah Durbar that from 200 to 300 horses likely to be suitable for Cavalry will be brought by dealers for sale at the Fair.

MAUNG PE, K.S.M. A. T. M. is appointed to be Member of Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Burma, in the room Maung Bah Too, resigned.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

Late Sherrif of Madras Implicated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. E. R. Osborne, Bar-at-Law, on behalf of Vallowe Abdul Sukkur Sahib, of the firm of Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim Sahib and Sons, applied for a warrant against Dewan Bahadur M. Venkataswami Naidu, the late Sherrif of Madras, and his two sons, M. Eslasundaram Naidu and M. Krishnaswami Naidu, on charges of cheating, falsification of accounts, inducing delivery of goods on false representations and also for offences under Sections 421 and 424, I. P. C. In his affidavit the complainant alleged that the three accused induced him to part with goods valued Rs. 12,559-9-6 on the 4th December, 1911, by telling him that they were then solvent and they would pay the money in course of the next few days. Again on the 4th December the accused induced the complainant to allow them credit for a further sum of Rs. 3,626-11-6 when they knew they could not possibly pay the amount in fact. On or about the 14th December the accused had closed their books and also all their movable and immovable properties they had before that date were hypothecated to the Mercantile Bank of India and they were making active preparations to file their schedule as insolvents. The complainant also alleged that in filing their schedule the accused deliberately falsified their books. The action of the accused in hypothecating all their properties to the Mercantile Bank was a fraudulent transaction intended by the accused to prevent an all-round distribution of their property among the creditors. Lastly the complainant alleged that he had reason to believe that the accused had concealed jewellery and other valuables which they possessed.

His Worship, after recording the affidavit, directed a bailable warrant to be issued under Sections 415, 417, 420, 424 and 477 A, Indian Penal Code. In case the accused were arrested the bail to be demanded from them was themselves for Rs. 2,500 and two sureties of Rs. 2,500 each.

ASHE MURDER TRIAL.

Prosecution Case Continues.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

Yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. T. Richmond, who is assisting the Public Prosecutor in the Ashe Murder Trial, addressed the Court on behalf of the prosecution in regard to the case against the sixth accused, Jaganadha Aiyengar. Counsel submitted that there was very little criticism of the evidence for the prosecution and also very little cross-examination of witnesses by the learned vakil for the accused; and no defence was called. The prosecution evidence remained practically unchallenged, but there was this much to be said in favour of the man, he could not be put down as an accomplice.

Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair asked, considering the gist of the discussion at the meeting at which the accused was alleged to have been present—that English should be beaten and driven away from India—whether that would not make him an accomplice technically.

Mr. Richmond contended that the accused could not be called an accomplice, unless he had an obligation to report the matter at once.

Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair remarked that, though the accused was a subject of the Travancore State, it was still difficult to say whether he was under no obligation to report the matter, knowing that attempts were being made to beat and drive the English away.

Mr. Richmond promised to look into the law and review the subject.

Counsel then proceeded to deal with the case against the eighth accused Bapu Pillai, Mr. Napier undertaking to deal with the case against the seventh accused, Harihar Aiyer.

The Court then adjourned for the day.

INDIAN CURRENCY.

A Ten Rupee Gold Coin Suggested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

It is understood that the Indian Currency question will be brought forward before the Imperial Legislative Council during the Budget week. Both Sir V. D. Thackersey and Mr. Armstrong will renew their efforts, and a demand will be made for minting a ten-rupee gold coin in India and for holding a portion of the Gold Standard Reserve in this country instead of in London.

DEATH OF A YOUNG CIVILIAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 28.

Mr. John Stratford Collett, B. A., I. C. S., Personal Assistant to the Collector, who took ill with enteric on the 18th December last, died late last night at the Sassoon Hospital. The funeral took place this evening, and was attended by members of the Service in Poona, and several Military Officers. He leaves a young widow.

THE NEW PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 27.

The *Pioneer* announces that Mr. Le Mesurier will be Chief Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of Behar and Orissa, and Mr. Kershaw, Finance Secretary.

In the arrangement of the cadres of the two Bengals, it is likely that Mr. Hughes Buller will be posted to the new Presidency as Inspector-General of Police, and Mr. Moirhead to Behar and Orissa in a corresponding appointment.

IT is understood that the Hon. Mr. Gokhale will shortly take up the question of recruitment of indentured labourers in India for employment either in this country or in the colonies, and ask for its suspension.

ARRANGEMENTS are proceeding for providing temporary house accommodation for the Government of India at Delhi during the next cold weather months Mr. A. M. Rouse, Executive Engineer, United Provinces, has been appointed Superintendent of Works with necessary engineering and subordinate establishment. Colonel Cole as already announced has been appointed Director.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

Prize Distribution at Mahim.

The annual meeting of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society was held at Mahim, on Saturday afternoon when the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod presided, and Mrs. Mackichan distributed the prizes to the children of the Orphange, who had been successful at the various examinations held last year. A number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the Orphanage, were present.

As usual the proceedings were opened with a hymn and prayer, after which Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Honorary Secretary of the Society, read last year's reports in which was stated:—

At the begining of 1911, there were on the roll 31 boys and 22 girls or 53 in all. During the year 4 boys and 6 girls were withdrawn and 5 boys and 5 girls were admitted. The year, therefore, closes with 53 children including 32 boys and 21 girls in residence. There are besides 19 day scholars, 9 boys and 10 girls. The school has, as usual, been inspected by the Inspector of European Schools, Bombay and Central Provinces. The inspection took place on the 22nd November, 1911, and the Inspector's report concludes as follows:—

"The children and teachers are regarded as members of one large family, all of whom seemed to be on the best of terms with one another. I do not think the founders of this Orphanage could have desired a happier state of things than that which now prevails, and for which Mr. Andersen deserves the utmost praise."

On account of the higher salaries now paid in the Orphanage, the Educational Department has, this year, given substantial additional grant.

The children were, this year, examined in Scripture knowledge by the Rev. Alex. S. Crichton and the Rev. A. Macfarlane. They report that the result of the examination was most satisfactory. The school was as usual removed to Matheran during the hot season. The Annual Sports were again organised and greatly enjoyed by the children. The Committee desire to thank Major E. F. Gordon Tucker, I. M. S., the Superintendent of Matheran, and the ladies and gentlemen who contributed so liberally to the Prize Fund and helped at the games. A balance of Rs. 362 remained over from the contributions after the prizes had been purchased, and the expenses defrayed. This handsome sum has been credited to the work and Recreation Fund. The Committee again desire to record their thanks to the donors of special prizes. These kind gifts materially help and foster the children's interest in their studies.

During the year under reviw, two of the best friends of the Society resigned the membership of the Committee, Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman on transfer to Madras, and the Rev. Dr. R. Scott on proceding on furlough. Dr. Bannerman and Dr. Scott had served on the Committee for many years and at the time of their departure from Bombay were respectively the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Society. The Committee again desire to place on record their appreciation of the services rendered by Dr. D. A. D'Monte to the children and teachers on all occasions of sickness.

The Committee have had under consideration a proposal to alter the constitution of the Society in order to recognise the change in the designation of the Kirk Session of the United Free Church of Scotland in Bombay. A Resolution which has been adopted at a Special General Meeting will be submitted for confirmation at the Annual General Meeting.

The Committee desire to place on record their satisfaction with the work done by Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, the Superintendent and Lady Superintendent and their thanks to them for their labours. They also thank the other members of the staff for their successful services. In concluding their Annual Report, the Committee acknowledge with much pleasure the generous support accorded to the Orphanage not only in Bombay and in this Presidency, but throughout the whole of India, including Ceylon and Aden. They see in this support the recognition of the work done by the Institution and of their endeavours to maintain a high standard of religious and secular teaching in the school.

An excellent programme of music was then gone through, and Mrs. Mackichan then gave away the prizes. It was also announced that the Society's school was fortunate to secure a certificate and a scholarship set apart for European schools in Bombay.

Mr. Justice Macleod, addressing those present, said that he could not claim that long connection with the Society as Mr. Robertson, who presided at their meeting last year. He himself never had an opportunity of rendering any personal service to the the Society, and therefore he deeply appreciated the honour that had been paid him in asking him to preside that evening at their annual function. The report before them showed that the history of last year was eminently satisfactory and that the school attained most extraordinary and high amount of efficiency. The Headmaster and the Headmistress had done excellent work, which enabled the institution to maintain the high standard. The duty of the chairman was to preside and not to talk, but as there seemed to be an impression that he ought to do something else too; he was tempted to give some advice to the children, when he saw before him. The school had been conducted on the lines of schools in Scotland, where religious instruction was considered the foundation of general education. It was the benefit derived from such education that made Scotsmen to come to the forefront in all walks of life. Such an opportunity was given to the children in the Mahim Orphanage, and if they wished a successful future they should not let go the opportunity. The principal and other teachers were doing their best, but he was of opinion, that the elder students should help them as the younger ones followed their example. The Inspector, in his report, stated that the students and teachers were regarded like members of one family. He was glad to notice that remark, because the object of this Society was to provide a home to such children as had no home at all. He was sure the Lady Superior would do all in her power to provide a home to such children. He was addressing them that time after the term had began, because it was not possible to hold a meeting of the Society before Christmas time as usual owing to the Royal visit, but he hoped his remarks would have the same effect as though they were made before the Christmas holidays.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, and three cheers were given for Mrs. Mackichan.

The assembly then adjourned for refrehments after the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" in a really Scottish fashion.

EUROPEAN PREACHER SENT TO PRISON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

To-day, Mr. J. Cowan was prosecuted before Mr. Bagchi, Presidency Magistrate, on charge of obstructing the police, and breaking the sunset regulation by preaching at College Square half an hour after sunset.

The accused denied the first charge, but admitted having broken the regulation and said he would break it again.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two days' simple imprisonment.

DEHRA DUN TRAGEDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 27.

The trial of Miss Eva Mount-Stephen for the alleged murder of Miss Garnett Orme will begin at Allahabad High Court on the 7th of March before the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Richards, and a jury.

FROM February 1st, 1912, the Reporter on Economic Products will be transferred to the Botanical Survey of India with the title of Economic Botanist to the Botanical Survey.

THE *Pioneer* says that Mr. A. B. Barnard, Deputy Director of the Criminal Intelligence Department, will proceed on long leave next month and his appointment will not be filled up.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

A BARRISTER'S CLAIM.

At the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, the case in which Mr. Mangesh Balkrishna Kolasker, Barrister-at-law, sued the Oriental Government Life Assurance Company, Limited, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, for the recovery of Rs. 34,925 being the loss alleged to have been sustained by him owing to the defendants' failure to carry out certain arrangement that had been made with him as a canvasser, came to an end. The parties having come to a settlement a decree was passed by which the plaintiff agreed to a sum of Rs. 12,000 in full settlement of all his claim.

A WIFE'S CLAIM.

At the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman heard the case in which Bai Meherbai, a Parsi lady, sued her husband Bomanji Nowroji Captain to recover wearing apparel, Government loan notes and other articles of the value of Rs. 5,000. Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the plaintiff; while Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan and the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Gandhy and Co., were for the defendant.

The plaintiff's story was that she married the defendent in 1901 and subsequently owing to his illtreatment she went to live with her parents. There was a reconciliation in 1909 and they again lived together. But as the ill-treatment recommenced and became worse, she left her husband leaving behind her all her clothes and articles of value including one share of the Bank of Bombay and six Government loan notes. The plaintiff states that the loan notes originally stood in her name only, but afterwards on the persuasion of the defendant they were made in their joint names. The articles were presents made to her by her father after her marriage. The defendant was called upon to return the articles, but denied possession of the same.

The defendant denied illtreatment and stated he had not in his possession all the articles mentioned by the plaintiff. He averred that they were not presents from her father, but were presents made by relatives at the time of their marriage, and as such they were joint property of husband and wife. He denied having ever persuaded his wife to put the Government loans in their joint names. The fact was that the notes from the first were in his name.

The evidence in the case was recorded.

POLICE COURTS.

THE HOTI MARDAN CASE.

Prosecution Witnesses Give Evidence.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case was called on for further hearing in which Superintendent Sullivan of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged C. W. King, and Annie King, Eurasians, with abduction, and the Chief of Hoti Mardan with abetment. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Mr. F. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, conducted the prosecution: while Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, defended the first and second accused and Mr. S. G. Velinkar Barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Payne, Solicitor, defended the third accused.

One of the two girls, whose evidence had been left unfinished when the Court rose on Friday was further examined by Mr. Nicholson. She produced several letters written by her and the first and second accused to the Sister Superior of the Foundling Home at Mazagon. She also identified the photographer to whose studio she had been taken by the accused to be photographed prior to leaving for Hoti Mardan.

Rustomji Purvezji of the Eos Photographic Company having his studio at Kalbadevi Road, examined by Mr. Nicholson, recognised the girl, who had come to his studio to be photographed on 12th September, 1911.

Sister Winifred of the Order of the Daughters of the Cross said she had been in-charge of St. Joseph's Foundling Home at Mazagaon for one year. The Bandra Convent where the girl had been educated, belonged to the same Order. She knew the girl who had given her evidence, and had known her from her very early childhood. She recognised having received the letters shown her. It was not unusual to receive letters from people who apply for girls to give them situations. Girls receive board and lodging at the Home. Besides the letters shown she had received other letters which she had destroyed. The first letter from the first accused she also destroyed because it was written in such bad English that she thought it would not be a bona fide situation. Some time after the second accused called at the Home making inquiries. The girl was at the time in the Home attending to the bell. She came up to inform witness that a woman wanted to see her. Witness came down to see the woman who was the second accused and gave her name as Mrs. Handerson. This woman said she wanted two girls to send to Hoti Mardan to teach English to the two young Princes of the Chief and Rani of Hoti Mardan. She added that besides teaching the Princes who were respectively six and ten years old they would have to do some work for the Rani. The pay she said would be Rs. 100 per month each, plus messing, and that second class fare would be paid for the journey to Hoti Mardan. Witness had about two or three interviews with the second accused, who at one of these offered the job to the girl. Before the engagement was made the second accused told witness that it was the principal point to send photographs to Hoti Mardan. On the 22nd a wire came from Hoti addressed to witness asking whether Mrs. King had left. When the second accused next called she asked her who this Mrs. King was. In reply the accused asked to be excused for passing off under a wrong name and said her real name was Mrs. King and that her husband was an engineer at Hoti Mardan. On the morning of the 23rd the girl went with the second accused to the station. Before she left witness gave certain instructions to her. When she received the letter from the girl from Hoti Mardan witness was not surprised. She knew something was wrong and besides the handwriting on the envelope was not the girl's. She spoke to Mr. Moore and asked him to try and see Mr. Sullivan. Eventually Mr. Sullivan came to see her. After seeing Mr. Sullivan she telegraphed to the girl and also wrote to her. The two girls returned to the Home from Rawalpindi on the 15th of October and were there for some time.

POLICE EVIDENCE.

Mr. C. G. D. Farquhar, Superintendent of Police, Rawalpindi District, said he received a telegram from the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, in consequence of which he obtained a warrant from the District Magistrate at Rawalpindi to search for two girls. He personally inquired in the matter and found that the two girls and the second accused were living in a hotel at Rawalpindi. He went to the house accompanied by the Roman Catholic Chaplain. He found the girls and the accused there. He asked the second accused if she was Mrs. King, and she replied she was, whereupon he added he had a warrant to search for the two girls. He told the girls to pack up their things and come away with him. He asked them if they had come from Hoti Mardan and they replied in the affirmative. He asked them why they had been to Hoti Mardan and they said they had been offered positions as Governesses to the Rani or to the children of the Rani of Hoti Mardan on a salary of Rs. 125 per mensem and expenses. They told him they had never seen the Rani. They had twice asked to see her, but had been put off and had not seen the Rani at all. He took the girls to the District Magistrate and they were put up in the Cantonment Hotel, in the compound of which witness put a sepoy to see that they did not go away. They were sent off to Bombay in charge of the Railway Police. They said they would not go back to Hoti Mardan.

One of the two girls who had been examined wished to add something to what she had said. She said when she was sitting with the Chief in the museum he said he would make her a Pathani and that he would cut her hair across the forehead.

Mrs. E. A. Rogers, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said in August or September last year she saw an advertisement from Olivier and Co., and wrote to them direct. They referred her to the first accused at Hoti Mardan. In consequence of that she entered into correspondence with him. He wrote back in reply and she sent him her photograph. The second accused came to see her on the 12th. Witness asked her who she was to which she replied she had been sent by the Chief of Hoti Mardan, and that she had been asked by the Chief and the Chief Engineer to call upon her to hold herself in readiness. She said she was quite ready to go to Hoti Mardan, and was waiting for the money. She asked for Rs. 300 in advance. She also asked who the Chief was, and the accused said he was a Ruling Chief, very rich and the State was the largest. She then asked why they wanted a European lady to which the reply was that they wanted one because the governess that they had there was going Home. The accused also said that the Chief Engineer at Hoti Mardan was getting a salary of Rs. 2,000 per month and that the Chief, the third accused, was a nice man. Witness next asked the woman what sort of a lady the Rani was and how many of them were there. The woman replied that there were about four or five Ranis. The next question she put the woman was how it was the Chief Engineer (the first accused) wrote such very broken and curious English, and she answered that he was a Frenchman, whereupon witness remarked that accounted for the broken English. She further asked the second accused what she herself had been doing up at Hoti Mardan and she replied that she was the wife of the chauffeur to the Chief, who got Rs. 150 as a motor-car driver. Asked about the photograph, the woman said the Rani liked it very much and was very much bent upon witness going there. Witness was going with her baby and the woman said she would accompanying her to help her on the road. The latter added she was looking for another lady, whose pay was to be Rs. 80 per month. Witness asked why they wanted another lady and was told that this would do her work when she went to have her food, because the "Rani" could not be left unattended. She asked some more questions. She asked the woman whether there were any Europeans or a Political Agent there the latter because it was a native state; and the reply was that barring the police there were not many Europeans there and that she did not know anything about the Political Agent. The woman added the money was to come to her, whereupon witness said it should come to her to pay her expenses and showed her the first accused's letter in which something was mentioned about the money. The woman replied she did not think wttness would get Rs. 300 and could expect to get only second class fare. Witness thereupon told the woman that she wanted first class fare and would not travel second class. Witness then asked the woman if she would be well looked after and comfortable at Hoti Mardan, and the latter replied in the affirmative. She never received the money, and she did not go to Hoti Mardan. She tried to get back her photograph, but did not get it.

E. C. Oliviera, proprietor of Oliviera and Company, was then examined as to the advertisement referred to in last witness' evidence.

Kader Din Atar Din, head constable, Railway Police, Mardan, identified all the three accused, and deposed to the two girls' arrival there and also to the Chief's presence.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned till the 30th instant.

COCAINE CONVICTION.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Mahomedali Ismail, a Mahomedan, with being in possession of 3,875 grains of cocaine without a license. It appeared from the evidence that Excise Inspectors Pundit and Strip arrested the accused with the cocaine in his possession at the Northbrook Garden. The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or, in default, to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BREACH OF TRUST.

On Saturday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Gennoo Kondaji and Shivram Mahadeo were charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of cooking pots valued at Rs. 100, the property of Bhima Jansa.

The complaint was that the accused took the vessels from the complainant on the pretext that he wanted them to be used at a big dinner he was giving. The complainant gave them as a loan and after some time when he did not return the pots he made a complaint to the police. It was then discovered that they had mortgaged the pots with a Marwari.

The accused were convicted and fined Rs. 50 each with the option of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

EDWARDES THEATRE.

Opening Ceremony.

A large company of ladies and gentlemen were present at the opening ceremony of the theatre which bears his name, performed yesterday by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police. The theatre was profusely decorated with flowers and buntings.

Mr. J. M. Payne, London Managing Director of the Cinematograph Company, in a few well-chosen words, thanked Mr. and Mrs. Edwardes, on behalf of the proprietors of the Company. Mr. Payne said the Fort was so plentifully provided with properly constructed theatres that there seemed a great need of a similar theatre in this district. Such a theatre Mr. Edwardes was opening that evening. He wished success to the enterprise, and requested Mr. Edwardes to declare the theatre open.

Mr. Edwardes, declaring, the theatre open, said he had much pleasure in presiding at the opening performance of this new theatre. Bombay had many theatres, the public were beginning to demand more amusement in their daily life, and nothing could satisfy that demand better than a comfortable theatre, in which cinematograph exhibitions could also take place. He had much pleasure in declaring this theatre open and he hoped all future performances in it would be as interesting and amusing as the one they had that day. (Applause.)

Mr. and Mrs. Edwardes were then garlanded.

The programme set for the occasion was very interesting and was highly appreciated by the audience. It included a drama entitled "Lt. Daring, plot to blow up H. M. S. Medina." It was a most remarkable and sensational drama, which held the audience spell-bound from beginning to end. It contains a plot that is most enthralling and it is only the pluck and unswerving loyalty to his King, of the heroic Lieut. of the British Navy that averts a national disaster. While patrolling in the harbour awaiting the departure of His Majesty, and to keep the course clear Lieut. Daring espies a suspicious looking boat and on closer inspection finds the occupants are about to blow up the Medina in the harbour. To his horror, at that moment the King's ship comes into view and it is inevitable that a calamity must occur. Without considering the possibilities, he flings off his coat and dives into the sea and catches the submarine bomb in his arms as it leaves the boat. At that moment the pinnace arrives and soon the conspirators are in the hands of the Bluejackets and Their Majesties pass safely down the channel on board.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., on Saturday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total	4	5
Same date last year	4	2
Total mortality from all causes		114
Same date last year		83

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
1,103	678	21

SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY RACES.

Seventh Extra Meeting.

The Seventh Extra Meeting of the Bombay racing season was held at the Mahalaxmi Racecourse on Saturday. The first enclosure was well filled with punters and pleasure seekers, and the only complaint was that the temperature was somewhat agresssive at an early time in the year. Ladies in dainty creations of shade and style were more in evidence than they have been before during the 1911-12 season, and the most desirable element of a racing season within the bounds of the British Empire—that is the fact that abroad a race is or should be a public garden-party and not a "hotbed of inquiry"—was noticeable. Although the fields were not large, sport was acknowledged to be good and both the punters and the financiers of the ring had their chances. Two objections were raised, one in the Selling Plate, the other in the Epsom Plate, and both were overruled. An objection to Merrily who passed the post third in the Matunga Plate was upheld and Baloz was awarded the place. It is somewhat conducive to thought that when objections are raised in Bombay, in the majority of instances it should be on Horse races and not on Arab events. Presumably, the explanation is the uncertain temperament of the Arab which covers many sins. Brown and Kamad rode two winners each, while Templeman, Evans and Archibald shared the remaining events. We have heard much of the advent of the English jockeys and Templeman must be congratulated on his ability to get the full form out of a mount in the straight. Last week he rode a masterly race on Elser and beat the "odds on" favourite by a head. On Saturday, although only able to get an outside berth he ran a good second to Aqueduct on the same sterling pony and his win on Sir Edward gives the lie to the fact that a horseman who is unused to Arabs is at a disadvantage. An unfortunate event happened in the Matunga Plate. Yussuf rode Money Gold, a pony or Arab horse which carried good public support. When the eleven starters had passed the mile post, it was evident that a riderless mount was in the running and Money Gold, with a true racing instinct, came up the straight amongst the first six without his jockey. The authorities and his stable companions were quick to run to the place where the Native crowd made it evident that the accident had taken place and an ambulance was provided as soon as possible, but without wheels. Undoubtedly the Western India Turf Club indefatigably does its best to meet all emergencies, pleasant or otherwise, but might it not be taken as a suggestion, that as is done in Australia, a horse ambulance should be in attendance inside the rails and should follow the race as it is run. Accident, especially, serious ones are rare, but a life is a life and a jockey's life is dependent on his ability to ride. Yussuf had a bad fall and has sustained a fracture of the left thigh. Next Saturday there will be no fixture in Bombay, but those punters who will not be put off will be able to speculate on the Civil Service Cup in Calcutta which is run on February 3.

The following are the results:—

A NEW MAIDEN PLATE—(Division I)—Winner, Rs. 500; Second, Rs. 200; Third, Rs. 100. For Maiden Arabs landed on or since 1st July 1911, Distance six furlongs.

Mr V Moosaji's Bustan, 6st 9lbs............Kamad 1
Mr T Yunis's Thulfha, 8st 2lbs ....A Hoyt 2
Mr S A Wahed's Lord Durham, 8st 11lbs...Saxby 3

ALSO RAN:—Authority, New Governor, Hazoor, Royal Visit, Morley, Fathibeg, Golden Ducat, Haboob, Pietri, Straight Shot, Angel.

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Bustan, 4 to 1 against Hazoor, 5 to 1 against Thulfha, 8 to 1 against Lord Durham, 8 to 1 Straight Shot, longer odds the others.

THE RACE.—Hazoor led from Bustan and Authority. Bustan however soon came to the front and won easily followed by Thulfa and Lord Durham. Won by four lengths. Three lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 25 1-5 secs.

The Totalizator paid:—Win, Rs. 30; Places, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 16-1, Rs. 31.

A SELLING PEATE.—Winner Rs. 1,000; Second Rs. 300; Third Rs. 200. A High Weight handicap for horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500. Distance, six furlongs.

Nawab Moinudin Khan Bah's T M S, 7st 10lbs
Brown 1
Mr T Gordhandas's Huka, 9st 13lbs ....Saxby 2
Mr M Goculdas's Pantry Girl, 7st 9lbs...A Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN:—Ruby Tin 9st 3lbs, Yvette 7st 6lbs, Boomey 7st, Mandeville 7st 3lbs.

BETTING:—3 to 1 against T. M. S., 7 to 2 against Huka and Yvette, 4 to 1 Ruby Tin, 6 to 1 Pantry Girl any odds the rest.

THE RACE.—From a level start Mandeville led to the four furlongs when T. M. S. came up with Pantry Girl in close attendance. In the straight the race was fought out by Huka and T. M. S. Brown's Mount winning. Pantry Girl ran third. An objection for crossing was overruled. Time—1 min. 18 secs.

The Totalisator paid:—Win Rs. 45; places Rs. 22-8; Rs. 20-8.

A NEW MAIDEN PLATE.—(Division II) Winner Rs. 500; Second Rs. 200; Third Rs. 100. For Maiden Arabs landed on or since 1st July 1911. W. A. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. S.A. Rehman's Yungi Dunya, 6st. 9lbs.Kamad 1
Mr. R.S. Forage's Khalid Beg, 8st. 5lbs...Archibald 2
Mr. A. Razak's Sirmust, 7st. 12lb............Mujeed 3

ALSO RAN:—Ya Nasib, Mukhlif, Hercules, Taki Khan, Athshan, Abdul Karim, Pleader II.

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Yungi Dunya, 5 to 2 against Hercules, 3 to 1 against Khalid Beg, 6 to 1 against Abdul Karim any odds the rest.

THE RACE:—Sirmust led momentarily, then near the four furlong post, Yungi Dunya led and won any how followed by Khalid Beg and Sirmust. Won by ten lengths, a length between second and third. Time.—1 min. 26 secs.

The Totalisator paid:—Win Rs. 28-8; places, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 20, Rs. 67.

THE MATUNGA PLATE:—Winner Rs. 750; Second Rs. 250; Third Rs. 150. High weight handicap for Arabs which have not won a flat race Rs. 2,000 of over since 31st March, 1910. Distance about one mile, one furlong.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's Well Done, 8st 1lb..........Evans 1
Mr. Heath's Sir Hugo, 8st. 6lbs.........Templeman 2
Mr. M. Goculdas' Baloz, 8st. 6lbs..............A Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN:—Merrily, Peculiar, Guinea Gold, Parliament, Money Gold, Regent, Ghalyum, Crown Prince.

BETTING:—7 to 2 Parliament and Sir Hugo, 4 to 1 Regent, Well Done and Guinea Gold, 6 to 1 Baloz, 7 to 1 Money Gold, 8 to 1 Ghalyum, longer odds the rest.

THE RACE:—Regent led out followed by Baloz Ghalyum took the lead followed by Parliament Baloz and Well Done to four furlongs. A hot finish up the straight was witnessed and Evans on Well Done, beat Sir Hago on the post by a close margin. Won by a head, three lengths between second and third. An objection against Merrily for carrying overweight without declaration was upheld and Baloz was placed third. Time.—2 mins. 8 1-5 secs.

The Totalisator paid:—Win Rs. 70; places, Rs. 32 Rs. 23—Rs. 47.

THE EPSOM PLATE:—Winner Rs. 1,500; Rs. 400; Third Rs. 200. High weight handicap for horses that have not won a flat race value Rs. 500 or over since 31st March, 1910. Distance—about seven furlongs.

Mr. R. S. Forage's, Aqueduct 8st. 4lbs....Archibald 1
Mr. Heath's Elser, 8st. 5lbs. ....Templeman 2
Mr. M. Goculdas's Forfeit, 8st. 13lbs.......A. Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN:—Coat of Arms, 9st.; Gallileo, 8st. 8lbs.; The Cellarer, 7st. 9lbs.; Bright Metal, 7st 7lbs.

BETTING:—7 to 4 against Forfeit, 4 to 1 against Elser, 5 to 1 against Acqueduct, Bright Metal and Coat of Arms, 7 to 1 against Gallileo, 20 to 1 against the Cellarer.

THE RACE:—Aqueduct followed by Forfeit to four furlongs. Near the bend Elser came up and Templeman tried his best to win on the outside from Mr. Forage's horse. Won by a length, a length. An objection against Archibald, who rode Aqueduct, for crossing was overruled. Time—1 min. 31 secs.

The Totalizator paid:—Win Rs. 64-8; places Rs. 38, and Rs. 39-8.

THE DADUR PLATE.—(Division I.)—Winner Rs. 500; Second Rs. 200; Third Rs. 100. A high weight handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March 1910. Distance, about seven furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S's Mudkoor, 8st. 6lbs............ Brown 1
Mr. R. S. Forage's Lama, 8st. 8lbs....... Archibald 2
Mr. Gold's Prime Minister, 8st. 2lbs.......... Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN:—Young Thara, Dumra. Fairplay, Mutrood.

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Young Thara, 5 to 2 against Mudkoor, 4 to 1 against Lama, 6 to 1 against Prime Minister, longer odds the rest.

THE RACE:—Young Thara and Prime Minister were prominent after a level start, but to the bend nothing was outstanding. Coming into the straight Mudkoor came upon the outside followed by Lama and Prime Minister. Won by a length, a length. Time—1min. 39 1-5secs.

The Totalizator paid:—Win Rs. 29-8; places Rs. 18-8, Rs. 25-8.

DADUR PLATE.—(Division II.)—Winner Rs. 500; Second Rs. 200; Third Rs. 100.—Distance—Seven furlongs.

Mr. Heath's Sir Edward, 8st. 10lbs......Templeman 1
Ebrahim bin Zaid's Fado, 8st. 3lbs....................Fahad 2
Mr. R. S. Forage's Saree, 9st. 3lbs............J. Reid 3

ALSO RAN:—Sinclair, Sweden, Makeb, Shihab, Solitaire.

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Sweden, 4 to 1 against Sir Edward and Saree, 8 to 1 against Fado, tens and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE:—Sinclair led followed by Solitaire, then at five Saree showed up, near the bend Sir Edward came to the front, and, although Fado made an effort in the straight, Sir Edward won on the outside, Saree being third. Saree took the lead only to lose his place when rounding the bend. Won by a head. Time—1min. 40secs.

The Totalizator paid:—Win Rs. 68; places Rs. 19, Rs. 28-8 Rs. 24-8.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Fourth Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

Owing to the Lucknow exodus the stands and paddock had a deserted appearance. Fields were poor, but the racing was not void of interest. In the Second Selling Handicap there was a contretemps. Two of the horses, the favourite being one, got left and the race was won by the outsider, Fadgie. Details:

THE OCHTERLONY PLATE.—1 mile and a half.

Mr. Burjorjee's Herald 9st. 5lbs............Murdison 1
Mr. Galstaun's Wayward and Wild 9st. 12lbs......
Watson 2
Mr. Dass' Isabella 7st. 4lbs............................Davis 3

ALSO RAN:—Wise Hawk 9st. 7lbs., and Light Metal 7st. 2lbs.

BETTING:—6 to 4 each Herald and Wayward and Wild.

THE RACE:—In the straight Wayward and Wild challenged Herald, and after a great finish Herald won by a neck; three lengths and a half between second and third. Time—2 mins. 42secs.

THE TURF PLATE.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Roy Chowdury's Ruling Passion 9st. 3lbs......
Thoburn 1
Mr. Das's Sidonia 8st. 3lbs..............................Willies 2
Mr. Holme's Winnie R. 9st. 3lbs............Wooton 3

ALSO RAN:—Moira 7st. 12lbs., Spook 9st. 12lbs., Murmur 7st. 4lbs., Glory 7st. 2lbs., and The Thief 7st. 5lbs.

BETTING:—2 to 1 each Ruling Passion and Winnie; R. 4 to 1 Sidonia; 6 to 1 Moira and Glory; longer prices the rest.

THE RACE:—Murmur and Glory led for four furlongs, where Ruling Passion went to the front and won easily by three lengths and a quarter; two lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 30 secs.

SECOND SELLING HANDICAP:—6 furlongs.

Mr. Norton's Fadgie 7st. 1lb.............................Davis 1
Mr. Galstaun's Bonny Boy 10st. 7lbs.........Wooton 2
Mr. Holme's Hackler's Bloom 9st. 7lbs................ 3

ALSO RAN:—Speedometer 8st. 4lbs., and Downland 6st. 5lbs.

THE RACE:—Fadgie took up the lead with Hackler's Bloom and Bonny Boy; the other two were left standing at the post, but started when the leaders had gone about half a furlong. Near the distance post Bonny Boy challenged the leader, but the latter managed to win by a length; three lengths and a half between second and third. Time—1 min. 16 2-5 secs.

THE GANGES PLATE:—5 furlongs.

Mr. Galstaun's Convent Girl, 9st. 5lbs.....Wooton 1
Captain Gaurlio's Lah, 7st.........................O'Neil 2
Mr. J. Scott's Bomb, 8st. 13lbs.....................Kuhn 3

ALSO RAN:—Rapid, 9st. 9lbs.; Lady Lucretta, 9st. 5lbs.; King's Spear, 9st. 3lbs; Skenanagh, 8st 12lbs.; Alphous, 8st. 7lbs.; Cuckoo, 8st. 2lbs.; Skipper, 7st.; and J. E. A., 6st. 5lbs.

BETTING:—3 to 1 Convent Girl; 5 to 1 Rapid and Skenanagh; 7 to 1 Lady Lucretia and 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE:—Lah took up the running followed by Convent Girl, the rest in a bunch a few lengths off. Opposite the Stand Convent Girl challenged the leaders and after a tremendous finish won by a head; one length and a quarter between second and third. Time—1min. 21-5 secs.

THE KEDLESTON PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Holme's Hackler's Girl, 9st. 11lbs............... 1
Mr. Galstaun's Cherry Hackle, 10st. 3lbs..Wooton 2
Mr. Dass's Foudrette, 10st. 4lbs.........McNeillage 3

ALSO RAN:—Pressy, 8st. 8lbs. First Love, 7st. 8lbs., and Bachelors Art, 8st. 8lbs.

BETTING:—5 to 4 on Hackler's Girl, 3 to 1 Cherry Hackle, 4 to 1 Pressy and 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE:—Foudrete led for the first furlong, then Hackler's Girl went to the front and won easily by one length and a half; one length between second and third. Time—1min. 15 2-5 secs.

THE MINTO PLATE.—One mile and a quarter.

Sir A. Apcar's Sequent, 8st. 11lbs...............Hoyt 1
Mr. Roy Chowdhuri's Jemima, 9st. 12lbs....Thoby 2
Mr. Dass' Isabella, 6st. 12lbs..................O'Neill 3

ALSO RAN:—Wise Hawk, 8st. 2lbs. and Yum Yum 6st. 5lbs.

BETTING:—7 to 4 Sequent and Jemima, 8 to 1 Wise Hawk and Isabella, 20 to 1 Yum Yum.

THE RACE:—Sequent, led from start to finish winning easily by three-quarters of a length, four lengths between second and third. Time—2 mins. 8 3-5 secs.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR AND AUTO-CYCLE CLUB.

In view of the recent increase of revenue tax on motor-cycles and cars, a meeting under the auspices of the above club to discuss a means of portest against, and possible amendment of the new taxation will be held at the Apollo Hotel on Thursday, February 1st, at 6 p.m. It is earnestly requested that all motor-cyclists and car owners, either real or prospective, will endeavour to be present. Following this the Annual General Meeting of the above club will take place.

RANGOON HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 27.

The following are the results of some of the principal events of the Rangoon Horse Show, which was opened yesterday:—

For the best pair of carriage horses or ponies—U Po Tha's walers, Kya Hla and Kya Gyi.

Best lady's hack over 14-2—H. Smith's Himalaya (ridden by Mrs. Scott Elliot).

Best lady's hack 14 2 and over 13-2—Mann's B K W (ridden by Miss Huddlestone).

Best in ladies' driving competition—Mrs. Stevenson.

The last event was the most popular. Seventeen ladies competed.

Lady Adamson gave away the prizes.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

[BY BOBSTAY]

The feature of Saturday's races was the First Race for the Challenge Cup, which, owing to the sporting conduct of the owner of "Maya," had been postponed from the 16th December to enable "Corrie" to compete.

Punctually at 3-20 p. m. the starting gun was fired, and the two "Sixes," straining every sail and rope as far as a very light breeze would permit started on a reach down to Sunk Rock.

The pair crossed the starting line within one second of each other with "Corrie" holding the windward berth, and, keeping well inside to cheat the flood tide. They kept close together throughout their journey to the first mark which found Maya a short distance in front. Spinnakers were now set, and, although they had to be carried well forward, as it was not a dead run, they materially assisted the boats in the light weather prevailing. Corrie's Spinnaker did not seem to fit quite as well as Maya's, nor to fill to the same extent. On the other hand her foresail appeared to be doing quite a lot of work, while Maya's which was sheeted home too tightly, was doing comparatively little.

Maya slightly increased her lead, and arrived at the next mark, a mark boat stationed one-fourth mile west of Gull Island, just under a minute and a half in front of Corrie. It was rather a matter of luck that she found a mark boat there at all as the bunder boat skippered by that much enduring man, the Sailing Secretary, only managed to arrive on the spot twenty minutes before the competitors.

The Honorary Secretary, who was eventually rescued from an evening on the other side of the harbour by that good sportsman, Mr. B. H. Hewett, in his new steam launch "Alpha," was observed trying to catch whales with a salmon rod and drown his sorrow at not being aboard Eileen IV in a bottle of beer.

It was a beat from Gull Island to the Committee Vessel and Maya which was sailed more free than Corrie scored handsomely.

The Officer of the Day decided to shorten the course and extend the time limit so as to give the boats a chance of finishing; with the result that Maya arrived over eight and a half minutes before Corrie.

1st CHALLENGE CUP RACE—Restricted to Metre Class Boats. Class Handicap Race—Sailed at 3-20 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Al'ances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Maya	Scr	Mr V T Janson	6 51 18	3 31 18
Corrie	Scr	Mr J B K Macbeth	6 59 52	3 39 52

Course:—Cee Vessel—Sunk Rock port—Mark Boat 1-4 mile W of Gull Island port—Cee Vessel. Length 12·8 miles. Wind W N W Strength light. 1st prize won by Maya. Time-limit 7 p.m.

HANDICAP RACE FOR "C" CLASS AND TOMTIT CLASS RACE.—Sailed at 3 p.m.

The "C" class Race, with which was combined the Tomtit Class Race, had a very ragged start, not at all what one expects of the "C" class, the late Marie Louise as usual bringing up the rear five minutes after time.

It was a run to the Mark Buoy during which Coralie, Maud, Mavourneen, Millie and Clutha kept well together with Curlew and Anna a short way behind and Marie Louise hull down.

From the Mark Buoy to North Karanja was a reach and thence to the Committee Vessel a beat which as usual served to put the various winners in their places. The race ended with what from a spectators point of view is the most interesting of all the club courses, the shortcourse.

Curlew takes the Class prize and also the Handicap prize, but as she cannot hold both the latter goes to Mavourneen with Coralie third, and Clutha fourth. The result shows that class racing is calling attention to the point that was intended; namely, that it pays to keep the boats in first rate trim. Curlew has had new sails this Season, whereas Movourneen's and Cluttha's are in their third season, and as a result Curlew points very much higher than either this year.

Name of boats.	Time Al'ances on Course. M. S.	Entered by.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Coralie	5 20	Lt Col N Kirby R E	5 47 33	2 42 13
Maud	2 40	Officers, R E	5 49 35	2 46 55
Mavourneen	4 0	Mr Newman Taylor	5 44 43	2 40 43
Millie	6 0	Messrs Chapman and Twiddie	5 52 47	2 46 47
Clutha	Scr	Capt J J Welsh	5 16 28	2 46 28
Curlew	5 20	Messrs A S Orr & H B Pilcher	5 43 43	2 38 23
Cricket	13 20	Mr T S Gregson	6 1 7	2 47 47
Marie Louise	13 20	Mr K MacIver	6 5 30	2 52 10
Anna	10 40	Officers H M's Mint	5 58 35	2 47 55

Course: Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy port—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel—Middle Ground Buoy starboard—S Troopship Buoy starboard—Cee Vessel. Length 7·95 miles. Wind W N W Strength light. Class prize won by Curlew, Handicap prize won by Mavourneen and Handicap 3rd prize won by Coralie. Clutha saves entrance. Time-limit—6-30 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-10 p.m.

What used to be called the "Pixie" class boats had, what was to all intents and purposes a class race to themselves as with the exception of Antelope which is not a "Pixie" boat, there was practically no difference in their handicaps with the result that there was a most interesting race between the three and a remarkably good finish. Lylie took first place with 1 minute 40 seconds from Erin with Trixie 34 seconds later.

This result was chiefly due to Lylie's steersman deciding, at North Karanja Buoy, that the flood was finished, and standing up harbour till he could make the Committee Vessel assisted by the inshore ebb; while the others, who were leading at North Karanja, relying on the fact that the steamers anchored in mid harbour had not swung to the ebb, went down harbour in the hope that the flood was still making and would set them across to the Committee Vessel in which hope they were disappointed with the above result.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'ances. on course. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Trixie	12 8	Maj Dobbs, & Capt MacIver	6 27 49	3 5 41
Antelope	25 8	Officers, Warwick Regt	6 42 55	3 7 47
Erin	13 0	The Hon Mr W T Morison, C S I	6 23 7	3 5 7
Lylie	13 0	Messrs S Fraser & E Fischer	6 26 37	3 3 37
Pepita	34 40	Lt J White, RN.	did not start.	

Course:—Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy starboard—Sunk Rock starboard—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel. Length 10·38 miles. Wind W N W Strength light. 1st prize won by Lylie. Erin saves entrance. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

"A" Class made a poor start with Eileen IV bringing up the rear five seconds after Mahshuka, however she very soon got in front and by the time Mark Buoy was reached was well clear of the others, the order round the buoy being Eileen, Mahshuka, Melody, and Turquoise.

Eileen had her time saved when she arrived at the Committee Vessel on the first round, and if the race had been stopped then would have won; but the Officer of the Day, with judgment which events proved was excellent, decided that there was time to complete the course, and the wind freshening after Eileen had crossed the finishing line robbed her of victory.

Names of Boats.	Time Al'ances. M. S.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Turquoise	29 10	Messrs J W Stokes & J F Preston	6 48 35	2 49 25
Melody	18 45	Officers, R A	6 31 14	2 45 29
Eileen IV	Scr	Mr J F Watson & Maj Muter	6 13 13	2 48 18
Mahshuka	12 55	Mr G J Lennox	6 24 54	2 41 59

Course: Cee Vessel—Mark Buoy starboard—S Karanja starboard—Sunk Rock starboard—Cee Vessel—N Karanja port—Cee Vessel. Length 12·47 miles. Wind W N W Light. 1st prize won by Mahshuka. Eileen IV saves entrance.

IT is notified that the probable number of vacancies in the grade of Forest Rangers of the United Provinces to be filled by the passed students of the Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun, at the conclusion of two years' course commencing in April, 1913, will be six.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from page 4.)

The Sovereign or Governments of the States appoint representatives to the Bundesrat or Federal Council over which the Emperor as King of Prussia presides in the person of his cheif Minister, who is at the same time Imperial Chancellor. This body is the depositary of the greatest measure of political power in Germany. It is endowed with far-reaching administrative and interpretative, and from it emanate all the legislative measures that have any chance of becoming law. It is true that the Reichstag which is elected by universal suffrage of male citizens above the age of 25, also possesses the right of initiating legislation, but in practice it seldom attempts to make use of it, and when it does so, it is usually promptly sat on by the Bundesrat. The general work of the Reichstag consists in approving, mending, or rejecting bills submitted to it by the Federal Council. If the alterations it makes in them do not please the Bundesrat, the measures are, as a rule, simply withdrawn, and there is an end of them. If a project is of a vital character or appears to the Bundesrat a suitable pretex for an appeal to the country, the Reichstag is dissolved, and a new one elected. The impotence of the Reichstag is the result of its party structure in an even larger measure than of the limitations imposed upon it by the Constitution. True, it has no say in the appointment and dismissal of ministers, which pertain solely to the Emperor, but if it showed itself firmly and persistently decided on a particular point, and had the country steadily behind it, there can be no doubt whatever that it would get its way in the long run. It is, however, divided into four mutually hostile groups—Conservatives (mostly Protestant), Centre (entirely Catholic), and Liberals and Socialists—who have always been much more concerned to abuse one another than to enhance their common dignity and power as representatives of the people. The Conservatives are, of course, opposed to any change, because, whatever it may be, it is certain to weaken their position, and for tactical reasons, the Centre backs them up, and has in the past enabled them to maintain their predominance. The reason why the present election is specially interesting is, because it is practically certain to put an end to the Conservative-Catholic Parliamentary supremacy. All beyond that lies on the knees of the gods.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

Three questions are at the present moment specially occupying the attention of the negotiators in Madrid, regarding Morocco. How is the railway from Fez to Tangier to be worked? It will pass, first of all, through territory under the French Protectorate, then through the Spanish zone, and lastly through an internationalised sphere, as this will be the eventual position of Tangier and its immediate district. Arguing that confusion worse confounded would be the inevitable result if the railway were subject to three separate managements, the French Government wants it to be placed under the entire control of the Maghzen. Then there is the question of the issue of regulations for the administration of the French and of the Spanish zones. M. Geoffroy, the French Ambassador in Madrid, suggests that general regulations should be issued by the Sultan of Morocco, and that local regulations should be promulgated by the French and Spanish Governments. Importance is attached by diplomatists to this matter as the decision will be tantamount to a precise definition of the political rights of the two Governments over the regions assigned to them. Lastly—and this is a rather knotty point—Spain wishes to collect the Customs duties in her sphere and to devote them to whatever purpose she may deem expedient. Now these duties are guarantees for the Moroccan debt, and Spain would be prepared to pay its coupons; but the substitution of Spain's guarantee cannot take place without the consent of the directors having been obtained, and whether they will all care for the change is at the present moment by no means certain. These are the three questions which are under consideration, but they appear trifling in comparison with the one that is reserved for ulterior discussion. A solution has to be found for the territorial problem, which is so delicate and so difficult that it is bound to demand a lengthy period of negotiation. So far it has only been touched upon lightly, but when it comes to the examination of every detail it will be quite another matter. The Spaniards seem determined to maintain their claims and to hold their ground, while the French argue that they ought to take into account the very important concessions which the Caillaux Cabinet has had to make to Germany. Spain, as they contend, should bear in mind that she is deriving great profit from these concessions, so should be prepared for some sacrifice. On their side, the Spaniards retort that, even at the present date, their zone is much smaller than they originally expected it to be, that they have as much right as France has to a substantial slice of Morocco, and that if France chose to make these concessions to Germany, it is her own affair, and does not alter their position in the slightest degree. Rather noteworthy, however, is the French argument that the best land in Morocco has fallen to Spain.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

A communication published on the authority of the Ottoman Foreign Minister, stating that the rumours current in Europe, regarding peace are without foundation, and also that on the basis of the pretensions of the Italian Government no termination of the war, so far as Turkey is concerned, need be anticipated, fully confirms the doubts expressed on Jan. 4, which was founded on intelligence from the best-informed circles. A high official, in Vienna, who is well acquainted with the feeling prevalent in leading circles both at Rome and Constantinople, says:

"Until the internal crisis at Constantinople is smoothed over, the prospects of peace are merely unfavourable. At present, as matters stand in Turkey, only the Committee party have as yet accepted the idea of the final loss of Tripoli. For this reason they desired a dissolution of Parliament, after which an understanding with Italy would become much easier. The Porte would then, on recognition of the spiritual sovereignty of the Sultan in Tripoli, and the receipt of financial compensation, recognise the annexation. In the latter question, Rome is prepared to act with liberality. It is already known that when the negotiations commence, Turkey will demand 200 million lire (£8,000,000), while Italy will offer sixty millions (£2,400,000). Perhaps the Italian Government would agree to £4,000,000, but then only on the supposition that peace would be rapidly concluded. If, however, the war party maintains the upper hand, and decides on carrying on a war which costs the country daily more than £40,000 until the spring, the prospects of monetary compensation for Turkey will be considerably lessened. As regards the Powers, they will not delay after the Turkish domestic broils are ended to counsel the Porte to make peace, and to point out that the material advantages will decrease in proportion to the delay. The Powers, also, will not fail to dwell upon the dangers lurking for Turkey in the spring. It is to be hoped that the Turkish Government will not be deaf to these arguments."

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JAN. 27.

The depression yesterday over the North Arabian Sea has given rain generally in Baluchistan, and has begun to affect the North-West Frontier Provinces, the Punjab and Kashmir. It has diminished considerably in intensity, but caused the weather to become slightly unsettled over the whole of North-west India. Lalbandin reports one inch rain.

The forecast shows a precipitation is likely to diminish in South Baluchistan, and will continue in North Baluchistan, and increase in the North-West Frontier Provinces and Kashmir; also will extend over the submontane Punjab.

Earthquake reports a slight shock was recorded in Simla, yesterday, at twenty hours thirteen minutes from a distance of about sixteen hundred miles.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27TH OF JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 27th January, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Night temperature has risen and is now in large excess in the north-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the minimum at Jacobabad and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded Humidity is in excess in Cutch and normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is in large excess in Kathiawar and Gujarat; night temperature remains much above the average at most places, the greatest excess being 14° F. at Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is much below the average. Maximum temperature is in excess at Amraoti; the minimum is also higher than usual in the western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies have become moderately clouded at Bombay, but are clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average at Sholapur; night temperature is generally in excess.

General Remarks.—Heavy rain was recorded at Muscat (1·29") yesterday, and Jask reports 0·57" of rain to-day, but no precipitation beyond very light showers at Multan occurred in India; skies however continue moderately to heavily clouded to the north of latitude 20° owing probably to the landward movement of the reported disturbed weather conditions in the north Arabian Sea.

A few showers may occur in the Punjab and the United Provinces, and possibly in Sind and Gujarat.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 27th January, was 30·047 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 8 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lowed by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

"MAGPIE" MILLINERY.

The first part of one's dress to feel the effect of the weather is the hat, and the consequence of recent "mugginess" is that most of our millinery wants renewing, particularly any of it that was white. And yet we cannot do without the white touch in our headgear—whether it take the form of feather, wing, osprey, or leather flower, or acts as the shape of the hat itself. We shall be considering hats of the winter season for a little while yet, says a Home Correspondent, for when the first of the long-expected spring announcements are made we shall probably find ourselves in a white world with snow thick upon the ground. Consequently hats such as described below excellent buying and will remain so for some time to come.

BLACK AND WHITE.

Three attractive black and white models are to be obtained all of them becoming and smart wear with the black velvet or cloth costume which is to be found in most wardrobes. The first of these is a charming model in black velvet with a sharp turn up at the left side, whose sole trimming is a large white feather mount held by a jewelled cabochon. The importance, as is usual with the large hat of to-day, lies in the shape rather than the accessory. The second of these hats is an example of the small hat for dressy wear; it is of white felt turned up with black velvet, and trimmed with black and white shaded plumes. The third is of soft white beaver manipulated into somewhat the semblance of a Pierrot shape, and trimmed with soft black satin ribbon.

THE FRENCH SAILOR.

It seems likely that the round hat with upturned brim, once called a "French sailor," will make a reappearance as soon as the sales are over. One, bearing the words "spring model," was in golden brown straw with a chou of tiny flowers in Oriental green, gold, brown, and damask red cloth, placed at the right side; from this waved an ostrich feather shaded from gold to brown resembling a quill, except that it was not stiff. The effect of the hat was wholly good, and one hopes it takes by storm the affections of a brunette with golden brown eyes. This shape, which is neither too large nor too small, but just the happy medium, is most becoming. It allows of the hair and eyes being seen, both "points" which in the Englishwoman will bear scrutiny. The hat with upturned brim is certainly to be numbered with the conquerors. For present wear there is nothing more charming and useful—rare combination—than the "shot" silk hat. It is even made rainproof, so that when one goes for country walks in the rain for the sake of one's complexion, it will no longer be necessary to don a tweed hat, which, although estimable, is not, generally speaking, of pleasing appearance. These silk hats are supple, so that they can be turned up or down as the fancy takes one, and usually have a feather mount in contrasting colours. Another point in their favour is they do not lose their shape.

THE VICTORIAN DROOP.

With the arrival of the Victorian fashions, which have crept so insidiously into our affections that we are only just awakening to the fact that they are here, comes the Victorian droop. The sloping shoulders, drooping and demure aspect of the Victorian maiden were valuable weapons in her armoury, and the modern girl, who keenly desires to try everything in clothes and sensations, and who has in turn been a sportswoman, an alluring creature of the First Empire, and an exotic, being garbed in attire reminiscent of the East, now plumps for sweet simplicity and demure charm. The shoulders of the modern woman are inclined to be square instead of sloping, and this is where the cleverness of the couturiere finds expression. She retains the seamless shoulder, which is most valuable for this purpose, as it does not break the line, and, to make assurance double sure, gives the corsage an additional dr op by means of folds of soft fabrics. Fringe or a soft finely-pleated frill is frequently added, and the result is the most modern maiden is the proud possessor of the Victorian droop.

BY THE WAY.

SIR HENRY RIDER HAGGARD.

That popular new knight, Sir Henry Rider Haggard, tells a good story of a lesson in diplomacy which he once received from Sir Bartle Frere. It was at the time when he was on the diplomatic staff of Sir Theophilus Shepstone; and he contributed to an English magazine an account of a visit to the kraal of Secocoeni. Nothing that he said hurt that chief's feelings; but the Boers were furious because he remarked. "en passant," that all the Boer women were fat. Complaints rained upon headquarters; there was even talk of taking up arms to avenge the insult; and Sir Bartle sent for the author and reprimanded him for his indiscretion. "But I wrote nothing, sir I assure you, but what was literally true," the author objected. "Exactly," said Sir Bartle curtly; and the novelist that was to be understood that not every verity; is suitable for proclamation on the house-tops.

PARIS IMPROVEMENTS.

In connection with the imposing scheme of improvements foreshadowed in the annual report which has just been issued to the Councillors of Paris by M. Louis Dausset, it is curious to reflect how comparatively modern the Paris that we know really is. A striking instance of the modernity of one aspect of the streets is furnished by Sir Walter Scott in his Paul's Letters to his Kinsfolk"—the record of his visit to Waterloo and Paris shortly after the famous battle—where, referring to the Rue de la Paix as one of the new streets constructed by Napoleon, he says that it "not only boasts a breadth corresponding to the magnificence of the buildings, but is actually accommodated with two gutters, one on each side, instead of that single kennel in the centre, where the filth floats or stagnates in all the other streets of Paris."

ABSENCE OF FOOT PAVEMENTS.

Scott proceeds to say that even Napoleon, with all his audacity in carrying out improvements, dared not introduce the further novelty of a pavement on each side of the street. If, continued the author, you extolled to the Parisian the safe pavements and footpaths of an English street or road, he would answer with polite composure, "C'est tres bien pour Messieursles Anglais—pour moi j'aime la totalite de la rue." Not so many years later however, foot pavements began to be introduced along with other improvements; but, of course, it was during the Second Empire that Paris underwent an almost complete transformation.

FAMOUS RESIDENTS AT CANONBURY TOWER.

Most of our London readers know Canonbury Tower, which is reached from Islington High-street by passing down Canonburylane and through Canonbury-square. From an interesting account of the building by Mr. C. Edgar Thomas in the "Home Counties Magazine," we learn that Oliver Goldsmith was a resident there from 1762-64, but authorities differ as to which of his works were written at Canonbury. The Vicar of Wakefield" is generally supposed to have been commenced there. The exact rooms which the poet occupied cannot be identified with any degree of certainty, some authorities state that they were situated actually in the Tower itself, others that they were in the Turret house. Newberry, the bookseller was for some time a tenant, and it is recorded that Goldsmith frequently escaped to his rooms to elude his creditors.

HONE, WOODFALL, AND OTHERS.

Samuel Humphryes, the author of "Ulysses," died there in 1737, and Christopher Smart, the "mad poet," also for a period rented rooms. Among others who have resided at Canonbury Tower may be mentioned Dr. Samuel Johnson, William Home, who wrote "The Everyday Book,' &c., Woodfall, who printed "The Letters of Junius,' Robert Horsfield, one of Pope's book-sellers, and afterwards treasurer to the Stationer's Company, and Harrison, the printer of the "London Gazette." In after years Washington Irving resided in the room reputed to have formerly been occupied by Goldsmith, and in his "Tales of a Traveller" he gave a graphic picture of his experiences.

ENGLISH FICTION IN ITALY.

It is curious to note how English fiction of the first order has been neglected in Italy. Italians, read English fiction, and some of them read Englishfiction. As a nation, however, the "Book Monthly" states, they have never taken largely to English fiction, perhaps because they think more of our great poets than of our great novelists. It is worth nothing, therefore, that a translation of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" has just been published in Italy. Having began with "Vanity Fair," perhaps the Italians will go on to such writers as Richardson, Smollett, and Sterne. Meredith's "Richard Feverel" has been done in Italian, but Charles Reade and Anthony Trollope have practically been neglected. Dickens, curiously enough, has had nearly half a dozen of his books translated into Italian, and he is, perhaps, the most read English novelist with Italian readers.

"UNSOPHISTICATED JAM."

It seems that the simple, old jam of our grandmothers is nowadays as difficult to find as the proverbial hen with teeth. That well-known authority on rural matters, "Home Counties," discourses on this subject in the "World's Work" for January. He says that the jam of to-day is much too sophisticated, and that few people seem to care whether they have their jam innocent or guilty. "One begins," he adds, "to wonder how many people there are in this country who really know the taste of perfect jam—that is, jam made from a single fruit. One wonders who they are who eat certain jams the shops stock."

"THE SIMPLE FACT."

The simple fact about jam, according to this authority, is that if you go into almost any shop or store in the United Kingdom and ask for a pot of strawberry or any other jam, probability is that you will not get what you ask for. Presumably, what you want when you order strawberry jam is jam made of strawberries. What the jam manufacturer ordinarily supplies to the grocer and he supplies to his customer is strawberry jam adulterated with the juice of a cheaper fruit. There is no doubt about it. "Home Counties" copied the following phrases from a collection of jampot labels:

With fruit juice.
Improved with fruit juice.
Improved with a small proportion of fruit jelly.

He also prints the label of a firm which says: "This preserve contains a proportion of rhubarb", but whether a firm of such extraordinary candour is still in business he does not know.

"THE STAMP YEAR."

From the first annual issue of "The Stamp Year," edited by Mr. Fred J. Melville we gather that new issues of stamps during the year have been turned out in large numbers from Portugal and its Colonies in the eagerness of the authorities to eliminate all traces on their stamps of the monarchical regime. The Portuguese have produced no fewer than 313 new stamps during the year. The Coronation at home and the Durbar in India have both been accompanied by new issues of stamps, and "The Stamp Year" shows some interesting postal curiosities, including one of the King's previous visit to India—a post-card posted from the Prince of Wales's Camp Post Office (January 4, 1906)—and a souvenir of the first aerial post at Allahabad in February last.

FOR THE FIRST TIME.

Several States have issued postage stamps for the first time during the past year. Among these are the land of Lamaism, Thibet, and the States newly acquired from Siam by the Bangkok Treaty of March, 1909. Of these latter, Trengganu and Kelantan now have special stamps, and Kedah is expected to have a series at an early date. The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate also opens up a new page in the stamp album, and the Union of South Africa will add "fleis" to the long and complicated series of stamps of the Colonies now forming provinces of the Union. Maps showing the geographical positions of the less-known of these places add an educational value to Mr. Melville's work.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible.—MADON SONS & Co., The Original Madon's, Crawford Market, Bombay.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

MIMETIC BUTTERFLIES IN BOURBON.

In the Proceedings of the Zoological Society Mr. N. Manders gives the result of his observations on insectivorous birds and reptiles in Bourbon, Mauritius, and Ceylon, in connection with certain cases of mimicry. The two former islands, he points out, possess no butterfly-eating birds or reptiles, so that mimetic butterflies there cannot be due to their influence. In Ceylon, again, the butterfly-eating reptiles which occur there are, according to the observations of Mr. Manders, impartial feeders. They do not, that is to say, discriminate among the variously coloured species on which they feed.

IMPERFECTION OF RESEMBLANCE.

The resemblance of the mimicking species to the model is often very striking. It is, however, more apt to strike, and perhaps deceive, the causal observer than the trained and experienced naturalist. This has been pointed out by many writers, and it is the conclusion reached by Mr. Manders. A trained observer, he tells us, can distinguish the majority of the mimetic butterflies of the regions over which his studies extend at a distance of twenty or thirty feet, or even as many yards. This being the case, he thinks it certain that a bird which depends on its observation for its daily food would soon learn to discriminate. Again, it is pointed out that Drongos feed largely on Euplœas, the mimicked species, and therefore a Papilio, the mimic, can obtain no protection from these birds by its likeness.

NO DISCRIMINATION SHOWN BY BIRDS.

Mr. Manders further emphasises the fact that the attacks on butterflies by insect-eating birds are not selective. Among the birds are not selective. Among the birds of Ceylon, for example, known to eat butterflies, there is none which as an adult discriminates between one species of these insects and another. Again, it is usually thought that the tasting experiments of young birds are of importance in producing mimicry, but Mr. Manders' conclusion is that their influence is almost inappreciable. As regards the tastes of young birds, there is not much evidence available, but the little there is indicates that in Ceylon they imitate their parents in their choice of food. Thus there would be few or no tasting experiments to act as selective agents in the evolution of mimicking species.

THE ORIGIN OF THE DOMESTIC DOG.

In the "Comptes Rendus," M. Trouessart returns to the much-discussed question of the origin of the domestic dog. It was suggested as long ago as 1877 by Jeittles that the ancestor of our various breeds was to be found in the small Indian Wolf, known to science as Canis pallipes. This is the view brought forward and corroborated by Trouessart in his contribution to the above periodical. He excepts, however, the dogs of ancient Egypt recently discovered by Hilyheimer and others. These appear to be derived from several species of Jackal.

FLUORESCENCE OF LUMINOUS INSECTS.

M. R. Dubois, in the "Comptes Rendus," writes of the interesting occurrence of fluorescence in certain luminous insects. Some two or three years ago, he points out, he demonstrated its existence in certain fireflies and luminous beetles. The luminosity of these insects is usually held to be due to phosphorescence, that is the light produced by the oxidation of phosphorus in the animal tissues. Fluorescence is an accessory phenomenon in luminous insects, and has been also shown to occur in some which are not luminous. It denotes the power of absorbing in some way the rays of the sun and giving them out again as light.

MIDGE BITES MOSQUITO.

The mosquito distends its body with the blood of the animals it bites, and in this condition it is easy to believe it would be a welcome prey to other eaters in the animal world. Doubtless the birds thus often obtain a rich morsel. And an observation of Mr. M. H. Gravely, reported in the "Records of the Indian Museum," indicates that other insects may take advantage of the same rich store of food. For this observer found in the Sunderbunds a small midge with its proboscis embedded in the body of a mosquito, evidently enjoying the nutritious repast. It is suggested that the midge normally sucks mammalian blood, but was, on this occasion, taking it second-hand from the mosquito.

THE FALLING LEAF.

In a paper contributed to the "Revue Generale Botanique," M. R. Combes disputes the generally accepted view as to the physiology of leaf-fall. The opinion held by Sachs and other botanists is that the leaf substances useful to the plant are withdrawn before its separation, and that the falling leaf only contains what is useless. After a full discussion of the whole question he concludes that there is no proof that substances useful to living plants are transferred from the leaves to the stem during the period of leaf-fall. And it has been shown that such useful substances as sugar and amides can accumulate in falling leaves. To settle the question thoroughly, it is pointed out that more exact experiments and analyses are required.

REDDENING OF COD AND OTHER FISH.

In a German bacteriological periodical T. D. Beckwith gives the results of his studies on the "pinking" of cod and other allied fish. It appears that during their preparation for market these fish sometimes acquire a pink colour. The result of Mr. Beckwith's investigations is to show that the colour is due to a bacterium which has been named Diplococcus gadidarum. It is easily cultivated and forms a salmon-coloured pigment. When 5 to 10 per cent. of salt is added to the medium the bacterium grows luxuriantly, and is hence termed in scientific language halophilic, or salt-loving. Experiments proved that sterilised fish inoculated with a pure culture of this microbe turns pink.

RESEARCH AND THE PUBLIC.

In discussing the duties of research institutions in pure science towards the general public, Professor Ritter expresses his surprise that it is so frequently taken for granted that the primary office of science is to minister to the bodily needs of man, and that its secondary function is to sharpen his wits. He maintains that, in addition to this, science must justify its right to existence by ministering to the "highest reaches" of man's nature. The institution of applied science has its definite purpose. It may be for investigations in tropical diseases. It may be for the application of chemistry and geology to increasing the productivity of the soil. But in a democratic country the institution of research in pure science, in biology or astronomy for instance, must add to its immediate function of increasing the sum total of human knowledge that of keeping the community in general in touch with the work that is being done, and with its meaning for human beings "in both the physical and spiritual aspects of their natures." He admits that this contention is based upon the assumption that the average person is capable of understanding the essentials of a discovery, and that it is of importance to the community that if he is capable of understanding it he shall have the opportunity. Of course he has in his mind such biological discoveries and generalisations as are of importance to civilisation and can become part of the mental possessions of the man in the street only through the instrumentality of the professional biologist. It is needless to dwell, for instance, upon the importance to general progress that it should be a matter of common knowledge that human beings, like all other organisms, are in every way subject to the principles of evolution. "Innumerable bald, unphilosophised facts of living nature that would . . . keenly interest thousands upon thousands of generally intelligent persons are buried in the technical language of biological narration and description beyond the possibility of extraction for such purposes except at the hands of the biologists themselves." The safest teaching can be given only by those who are "constantly occupied with the first-hand gathering of data, with the making and testing of hypotheses, and with the submitting of result and conclusions to fellow-workers for criticism and verification." Hence it should be the duty of all institutions of research to publish from time to time, in language that will be understanded of the common people, the results of their most significant achievements. The Press is the most effective instrument at hand for the purpose. In this country the Eugenics Laboratory might begin. But Professor Ritter is insistent on the point that the work must be done by such professional biologists as have the gift of exposition.

HIGH COURT—JANUARY, 29.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

771-11—Mulla and M. Bomanji Rustomji and Co. vs J. F. Karaka and another Payne and Co.
1173-10—Jam R. and D. Mulji Haridas vs Motabhoy Mulla Essabhoy Payne and Co.
1101-10—P. S. Batliwala. Jairam Doongersey. vs Diwabai widow. Tayabjee D. and Co.
345-10—Jam R. and D. Sakarbai widow vs. Sakarchand Kessowji and others, Kanji and S., Mulji and K. and K. J. Dubash.
681-09—Payne and Co. Nawab Behram Jung vs Haji Sultanali Shashtry, Mah J and M.
631-10—Mirza M and M. Mahomed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin, Mukri vs. Shahabudin bin Haji Sharfuddin Ghattay, Captain and V.
231-08—Edg G. W. and Co. Sobhagchand Vassanji vs. Dada Aboo and another, Cap. and V.
371-06—Malvi H. M. and R. Messrs. Shivpartab Shrinivas vs Virupakshappa and another Dik D and S.
1154-09—Daph F. and D. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. vs H. N. Vakil and another, Payne and Co.
316-09—Daph F and D. The Jain Mfg. Co. and another vs Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Smetham B. and Co.
943-10—Edg, G W. and Co. Ravatmal Narandas vs Sobhagmal Dhudha Kanjee and S.
100-10—Little and Co, Chunilal Harilal and Co. vs J. T. Karaka and another, Payne and Co.
242-11—Tyabji D. and Co. Abdul Tyabshaik Abdul Hoosein vs Sardarmall Jeetmull Malvi H M. and R.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)
For Consent Decree.

263-10—Ard H. D. and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Bai Chandrabhagabai widow and others Wadia G. and Co. Ard H. D. and Co. and Manek &c.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

720-11—Captain and V. Bai Meherbai vs. B. N. Captain Wadia G. and Co.
1181-10—Patel and E R. D. Screwwala vs R. M Dalal and others—Craigie B. and C.
695-11—Mehta and D. Bhagwandas Hanmandas vs. Shivji Cooverji Mulla and M.
722-11—Wadia G. and Co. Readymoney and Co. vs. Mansur Kacher Jehangir M. and S.
714-11—Mehta and D, Umer Moloo vs. Rasulbai S. A. Tyabji.
740-11—Hiralal and Co. Messrs. Talukchand Mansukhlal vs. Jasbhai Makandas and Co.—In Person.
123-11—Madh K and C. Vallabhdas Kessowji vs Hansraj Kanji—Little and Co.
451-11—Malvi H M and R Ranchodhbhai Kanjibhai vs Chotalal Atmaram Kaji—Motichand and D.
778-06—Mirza M and M—Anandrao Krishnarao and M vs Kakhmabai widow and others Tyabji D and Co.
569-10—Jehangir and S Essaji Moosaji vs Isaji Tajbhai and others—Ard H D and Co.
1026-10—S A Tyabji—Narbadabai vs Ahmed Sulemam—Payne and Co.
614-11—Sme B and C Louise Phillip vs Messrs. Stanley Humphrey and Co. Crawford B and Co.
120-10—Little and Co—A K Noorbhoy vs Yam Tarkey and Co.—Shroff D and D.
622-10—Hiralal and Co. S. Jumnadas Vijbukhundas vs. Sadashiv—Narayen Assare—Mirza M. and M.
1077-10—Jehangir M. and S. Morlidhur Luchmi-Narayen vs. Shobhagmal Kalianmal—Kanga and S.

If the Honourable Mr. Justice Russell attends the Court.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Cause.

962-11—Ard H D and Co—S F Acharwala vs Shirin bai widow and another Mulla & M

Long Causes.

47-11—Bicknell M. and R. Hassanali Esmailji Jinawalla vs Vazirbai widow and others.
593-11—Hiralal and Co. D. K. Thakur vs Anandrao Bhai alias Bhasker, Patel Bicknell M. and R.
624-11—Hiralal and Co. Brijlal Bhagwandin Trivedi vs Sabaji Savaliaram Mehta and others Edgelow G W and Co.
706-11—M. B. Chothia, Shamsunder Hardesdas and another vs Ramjidas Ramshaimal Mirze M. and M,
667-11 Metha and D. Ybdul Latiff Hassum Muja vs. Haji Ahmed Haji Hasam Dada and another S B Mehta.
157-11—Unwalla and P. Himatmal Hanji and Co. vs Nagindas Ranchordas SEroff, Jehangir and S
557-11—Edg G. W. and Co. J. D. Dholandas and Co. vs Dwarkadas Tribhowandas Mat J. and M.
506-08—Hiralal and Co. Hakim Muzher Karim Asari vs Vasanji Tricumji—Mat J and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

189-11—Jeh M. and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Fatmabai and others Mirza M. and M. Part heard.
866-11—Ard H D and Co—Premchand Gellaji and Co vs Vasanji Damji—Cap and V.
1160-11—Bick M. and R. N. J. Gamadia vs. R. Valley Mahomed, Payne and Co.
959-09—Bick M. and R. N. G. Gamadia vs. Thakurdas and Co., Payne and Co.
533-11—Maneklal and T. Hajrabai widow vs. Abdul Rehman Sheikh Mahomed, Chitnis and M.
295-10—Captain and V. Dolatram Vithaldas vs Ramlal Chotani, S. B. Mehta.
606-10—Wadia G. and Co. Owen and Okell vs. Chunilal Damodar, S. B. Mehta.
149-11—Wadia G. and Co. C. F. Parelwala vs Cooverbai Mulji and K.
758-11—Wadia G. and Co. Madangopal Chandratum vs Abdul Saker Esmail Jehangir & S.
798-11—Th. A. Gandhi. Damania Bros and Co. vs Sitaram Naidu Mirza and M. and M.
671-11—Mirza M. and M. Joshi Keshauram Pragji vs Halimabai widow, Payne and Co.
850 09—Payne and Co. Gulabchand Manalal and Co. vs Jewanchand Lalubhai and Co. Tyabji D and Co.
70-09—Payne and Co—Bai Kessar vs Purmanand Itchalal and others—Edg G W and Co.
112-04—M B Chothia—F J Aga vs R T Mody Khund L and M.
69-11—Sham M and H Bai Naval vs T H Desai—Th A Ghandi.
1072-10—Payne and Co—Gangabai widow vs V T Ramji Edg G N and Co.
466-08—Mat J. and M. Noorbai vs Salay Mahomed Haji Ahmed, Payne and Co.
708-08—Mat J. and M. Moosa Haji Joonas vs. Sulay Mahomed Haji Mahomed, Payne and Co.
216-07—Little and Co. Premcooverbai Alias Tamoobin widow versus Purshotum Vishram Mowi—Ragh B and N
794-08 Ragh B and N—Purshotum Vishram Mowjee vs Premcouevahu Alias Tamoobai widow Little and Co
578-09 Nanu H and Co. Ibrahim Abdulally Moochalla vs Chobhagmal and Co. Man and N and Madh K and C.

Another shooting outrage is reported from the Gort district of County Galway. While a young man named Birmingham was sitting in his father's house playing a musical instrument, a shot was fired through the window which struck him on the jaw below the ear, tearing open his cheek. Dr. Connolly, of Kidvara, who was called in, regards the injured man's condition as serious. Birmingham is the son of a process-server who lives near Kilcolgan, and has been under police protection for a long time.

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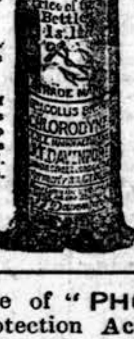

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